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# THE TIMES

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## Peace camp protesters must leave

A High Court judge has ordered women anti-nuclear campaigners to leave their "peace camp" at Greenham Common, near Newbury, Berkshire, where they have been protesting for eight months about plans to site cruise missiles there. Earlier, 22 protesters were arrested after a demonstration outside the Law Courts.

Photograph, Page 3

## Jenkins boosts Owen's chance

Mr Roy Jenkins praised Dr David Owen's performance in the Commons as the Social Democratic Party spokesman during the Falklands debates (Our Political Editor writes). Dr Owen's contributions has transformed him into a strong challenger for the party leadership. Back page

## Reardon through to seventh final

Ray Reardon of Wales, six times world snooker champion, has won through to his seventh final by beating Eddie Charlton of Australia 16-11 in the 31 frame semi-final at the Crucible theatre in Sheffield. Page 18

## Pretoria blamed

Namibian blacks are not afraid of Swapo guerrillas but they are terrified of the South African security forces, according to a report by the Southern African Catholic Bishops Conference. Page 5

## Space docking

Two Soviet cosmonauts boarded an orbiting space station as a first step to preparing it to receive a joint Soviet-French crew next month, Tass said. The spacecraft docked with the Salut-7 station at 1136GMT.

## Leaks decision

The Commons liaison select committee has decided what no formal action will be taken for the time being against newspapers which publish leaked select committee reports. Page 3

## Caning may end

A recent judgment in the European Court of Human Rights has led to an apparent acceptance by many head teachers in Britain that the days of caning are numbered. Page 2

## Power threat

Industrial action, short of a total stoppage, is looming in the electricity industry. Power union leaders believe a 7 per cent pay offer has been rejected in a secret ballot. Rail action, page 3

## Oil tax defended

Sir Geoffrey Howe, the Chancellor, dismissed claims that oil taxes were discouraging North Sea development. He conceded, however, that the off-shore oil construction industry was facing a difficult period. Page 13

## Connors injury

Jimmy Connors had to retire from the German championships when he twisted his ankle playing Andres Gomez of Ecuador. It will be fortnight before he can play again. Page 18

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## Task force awaits go-ahead for Falklands landing

By Henry Stanhope, Defence Correspondent

● In Whitehall the expectation of a landing soon on the Falklands by British troops was growing after the latest series of consultations between the Government and its military advisers.

● At the United Nations, Señor Javier Pérez de Cuellar, the Secretary-General, said he hoped to receive final answers, within 36 hours from Britain and Argentina, to his proposals.

● At a meeting of Conservatives in

### FALKLANDS ROUNDUP

Sea Wolf brings rebuke to BBC

Nett promises Scots

Tories "no sell-out"

Film girls bring back flag

Parallels with Suez could lead to political trouble

Leading article and letters

Danger of World Cup boycott

arrived, to give a total of fewer than 3,000.

But they have light artillery and Rapier anti-aircraft missiles with them and have the advantage of being able to choose their spot from one of many potential landing sites along the long Falklands coastline.

It is generally believed that an advanced party of the Royal Marines Special Boat Service and the Special Air Service has already been in the islands and to have reported back by radio to Admiral Woodward and his staff.

At least one of the Argentine navy's three submarines is believed to be in the area, probably hiding on the seabed, and the task force must feel uneasy about its suspected presence as they contemplate moving forward. Moreover, the Argentine air force already has shown itself capable of reaching the British ships from mainland bases, even if its bombers have had only partial success.

But the number of Argentine air-launched Exocet missiles like that which sank HMS Sheffield last week, is thought to be less than half a dozen, and attempts by the junta to procure more on the world arms market are understood so far to have been unsuccessful. (That in itself is one argument for organizing a landing in the near rather than the distant future.)

We are not yet at the stage of saying: "We must act now," according to one official who pointed out that the task force could remain in position for several more weeks if need be.

Moreover few if any supplies are believed to have got through to the 9,000-man Argentine garrison in the Falklands, only about 1,000 of whom are said to be seasoned troops, trained to endure the worsening Falklands winter on sparse rations and under continual harassment from the British task force.

There is said to be a 50-foot crater bisecting the Port Stanley runway after the British air raids.

But there is a growing feeling that the window of opportunity is already open wide enough for an assault to be contemplated sooner rather than later and that the preparations for such an option are well advanced.

A fifth battalion is thought to be stationed at Port Darwin, taking in the defence of Goose Green airfield which already has been bombed several times by British Vulcans and Sea Harriers. A sixth is in West Falkland; although the common assumption of 1,000 troops in the western island is now thought to be an underestimate.

With the 3,000 men of the 5th Infantry Brigade well behind 2 the main assault troops available to Admiral Woodward consist of two commando units of the Royal Marines and one or two battalions of the Parachute Regiment, depending on whether the second has yet

been established on the Falkland bridgehead.

There is certainly more confidence now than there was a short time ago that the task force is capable of securing at first part, then the whole, of the Falkland Islands without suffering unacceptable casualties.

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was a short time ago that the task force is capable of securing at first part, then the whole, of the Falkland Islands without suffering unacceptable casualties.

Although the crucial issue of sovereignty did not have a direct role to play in the talks themselves, since the Secretary-General said this is something for the two parties to settle at a later date. It was nevertheless looming over the negotiations and threatened their breakdown.

The Secretary-General is expected to continue meeting with Sir Anthony Parsons, the British delegate, and Señor Enrique Ros, the Argentine Deputy Foreign Minister.

Emotional homecoming

## Chile offers ship to take injured

From Florence Vargas Santiago, May 14

The Chilean Government

has offered to send a ship to

evacuate wounded Argentine soldiers and civilians to the South American continent, Señor René Rojas Galdames, the Chilean Foreign Minister, said. He added that this gesture, made within the context of Chilean neutrality in the crisis, already had received support in "very clear and positive terms from the British Ambassador in Santiago."

The Foreign Minister insisted, however, that Chile "has never had the intention of playing the role of mediator in this crisis".

Unofficial sources said that the ship would only enter the war zone after agreement had been reached between Britain and Argentina to determine a safe route to the Falklands.

It appeared that the Secretary-General had not yet reached the conclusion that the prospects were indeed hopeless. He said: "Things are not too bad"; the sides are much closer than when the exercise began, and there was hope that the difficulties could be ironed out.

## Heroes' welcome for prisoners

From Christopher Thomas, Buenos Aires, May 14

An aged grey trooper

carrier, the Pilo Alsa,

brought 188 Argentine pris-

oners back to Buenos Aires

today.

It entered one of the many

small attractive harbours in

the city's precisely on time at

11 am to be greeted by 1,500

relatives. The authorities

lifted all the normal restrictions

on journalists and

members of the public so

that they could witness the

emotional homecoming.

The men, captured when

British forces retook South

Gibraltar on April 25, includ-

ing 60 crewmen of the submarine

Santa Fe and 39 scrap metal

workers who had been dis-

mantling an old whaling

station.

They were flown from

Ascension Island to Montevi-

do, Uruguay, in an aircraft

chartered by the Red Cross

and handed over to the

Argentine authorities yester-

day. As they left Carrasco

Airport in four buses they

gave the victory sign and

shouted nationalist slogans

All of them seemed well,

one young sailor who re-

ceived tumultuous applause

as he struggled down the

gangplank on crutches into a

sea of blue and white flags

held aloft by nearly every

spectator. He had a leg

amputated after being woun-

ded when the British at-

tacked the submarine.

Trains hooted, masses of

paper and streamers fell

from tall office blocks here

by, and the crowd finally

broke into a rendition of

every verse of the national

anthem.

The prisoners seemed to

have been well briefed on

what to say—at least three

said the same thing: "They

treated us like dogs. The

food was terrible. We had to

eat off the floor."

His visit was the first

United States diplomatic ges-

ture towards Argentina

since the failure of the peace

effort by Mr Haig.

The BBC statement also

said that "the whole question

is under consideration and we shall be talking to Robert

Kee about his position in the light of the letter to The

Times".



Landing exercise: British troops train on Ascension Island

## Thatcher on 'only course left open'

By Our Political Editor

The Prime Minister warned Scottish Conservatives last night that a negotiated settlement with Argentina over the Falkland Islands dispute might prove unattainable.

The difficulties we face are formidable, but our determination to secure a just solution is relentless", she said.

Mrs Thatcher was addressing the annual conference of the Scottish Conservative and Unionist Party in Perth at a time when she and her colleagues still had no indication from Sir Anthony Parsons, the British representative at the United Nations, that the Argentine Government had moved from its repeated "if sometimes blurred" public position that sovereignty of the Falklands belongs to Argentina and is not subject to negotiation.

The Prime Minister told her audience that she hoped the negotiations would succeed. "I do not want one more life lost in the South Atlantic, whether Argentine or British", if it can be avoided, she said.

"Of course we will continue to negotiate. We will go on doing all we humanly can to reach a peaceful settlement, a settlement in the Falkland Islands themselves.

"We must uphold their right to live their lives in their own way" she said.

"We must respect their loyalty, their freedom of choice, their independence of spirit.

## Harrier jet plant strike threatened

British Aerospace production of Harrier and Hawk jets could be halted from Tuesday because of a threatened strike by the 1,700 workers at two of the corporation's main factories (Donald Macintyre writes).

Workers at the Kingston and Dunsfold plants in Surrey, who built the Sea Harriers serving with the Royal Navy task force in the South Atlantic, have been called out on what could be their first all-out stoppage for 30 years. The dispute is not expected to have any operational effect on task force requirement.

Talks are to be held on Monday to avert the strike which comes after union rejection of a 5 per cent pay offer tied to changes in the incentive system.

## Parole chief to address meeting

Lord Harris of Greenwich, chairman of the Parole Board, will speak at a senior probation officers' conference in Leicestershire, in place of Mr Roy Hattersley, Opposition spokesman on Home Affairs, and Mr Roger Birch, Chief Constable of Warwickshire, who changed their minds about taking part after pressure from the National Association of Probation Officers (Napo).

The senior officers formed a breakaway organization after complaining that Napo was too dogmatic, too left-wing and did not represent them properly.

## Beetles found

Two Colorado beetles were found yesterday in consignments of Italian parsley at Inverness as the Ministry of Agriculture announced a relaxation of an import ban on Italian produce imposed after an earlier beetle alert.

## Boards go

The Government laid orders before Parliament yesterday winding up eight of the 16 industrial boards which it said in November would go. The remaining orders should be laid down in the next few weeks.

## Bridge too near

Four balloonists who allegedly flew too close to the Humber Bridge while crossing the Humber last autumn are to be prosecuted by the Civil Aviation Authority.

## Diphtheria alert

More than 320 patients and staff at Hanham Hall hospital, Bristol, are undergoing tests after confirmation that one of the patients, a man aged 58, is a diphtheria carrier.

## News choice

Peter Sissons, the Independent Television news presenter, and Sarah Hogg, economics editor of *The Sunday Times*, will present the one-hour news and analysis programme which ITN will provide for channel 4, the new television channel, this autumn.

## Head teachers soften their view on caning

By Lucy Hodges

Head teachers have softened their views on corporal punishment in schools since the European Court of Human Rights judgment declared that it was unlawful to cane children against their parents' wishes. They seem to accept that the end of caning is in sight.

The National Association of Head Teachers, which has 21,500 members, will debate a motion at its conference next month which accepts that the European judgment will lead to the abolition of the cane. It emphasizes the importance of looking at alternative ways of maintaining discipline in schools.

The move comes as several unions are changing their position. The National Union of Teachers astonished the education world by voting for the end of caning and members of the Secondary Heads Association, with 3,500 members, have been told by their legal adviser not to cane pupils whose parents oppose corporal punishment.

The Government's law officers under the direction of Sir Michael Havers, Attorney General, are understood to be studying the implications of the European court judgment. When they have considered the matter

## Homeless 'being abandoned'

By Pat Healy  
Social Services Correspondent

The Government was yesterday accused of abandoning the growing numbers of homeless people by deciding not to extend their legal rights after a review lasting more than three years. The Joint Charities Group, comprising 17 housing charities, said it was staggering that the Government had turned its back on official figures showing a record number of homeless people approaching councils for help.

The group's statement came after the announcement by Mr Michael Heseltine, Secretary of State for the Environment, that the Housing (Homeless Persons) Act 1977 is to remain unchanged after an official review, although the Government is soon to start a consultation process in order to "tighten" the Act's code of guidance.

The Department of the Environment said yesterday that this owed more to operational difficulties than to pressure from some Conservative councils which say it places unfair burdens on them. But the group believes that it will make it more difficult for some homeless groupings, particularly those judged to be "intentionally homeless". Mr Nicholas Kaynsford, director of the Shelter Housing Aid Centre, pointed out yesterday that the number of people applying to local councils for help who had been declared "intentionally homeless" had increased by 83 per cent in the past two years. He said the department had declined to produce a detailed breakdown of the figures, but he was convinced they concealed wide variations across the country.

"The code is likely to be changed to allow councils to refuse help to more homeless people."

## Riding man fined

Gerald Rickman, of West Beams Trekking Centre, Brockenhurst, Hampshire, was fined £580 and banned from holding a riding establishment licence for four years, at Lympington, yesterday, after admitting 49 charges relating to the Riding Establishment Act.

## Sale room

### Shortage of buyers

By Geraldine Norman, Sale Room Correspondent

The shortage of purchasing power in the art market made itself felt in London, Geneva, New York and Amsterdam over the past two days. Christie's and Sotheby's sales, whatever the venue, scored a high proportion of unsold lots.

Christie's completed its main spring run of jewel sales in Geneva on Thursday, over six sessions, with more than one third left unsold. Nevertheless, an emerald-cut diamond ring, the stone weighing 12.62 carats, made the top price of 319,000 Swiss francs (estimate 260,000 francs) or £89,600.

In London Sotheby's was struggling with a sale of English oak furniture yesterday, particularly with the less expensive lots. Where a price of £200 to £300 was looked for, the auctioneer could not interest dealers at £50 to £60. You could have had a field day furnishing your house.

Further up the scale, there was a mid-seventeenth century Flemish oak cupboard estimated at £2,000 to £3,000 but no one bothered to bid it over the £1,000 mark; it was bought at £800. The top price was £4,950 (estimate £5,000 to £7,000), bid by L. Stanton for a rare set of nine James II oak dining chairs. The star piece, a Henry VIII finely carved aumbry (or

chest), was unsold at £3,600 (estimate £8,000 to £10,000).

At Christie's a middle-quality sale of fine English pictures suffered a similar fate with 29 per cent unsold.

In Holland on Thursday Sotheby Mak van Wuy offered the fourth and last part of the collection of Dutch tiles formed by Willem de Haer F. Leerkens but 24 per cent was unsold. Two seventeenth-century tiles, which make a picture of a tulip and its stem, after a watercolour by Judith Leyster, secured the top price of £12,992 guilders (estimate 12,000 to 15,000) or £2,824.

A Dutch sale of fine European porcelain (28 per cent unsold) included a Ludwigsburg tea and coffee service decorated with landscapes and dating from the eighteenth century at £3,440 guilders (estimate 20,000 to 25,000) or £8,574. A Dutch set of virtu was 40 per cent unsold.

In New York Sotheby's completed a six-session sale of modern prints on Thursday but again 28 per cent was unsold. The contemporary did rather better than the nineteenth and early twentieth century. The best of the Lautrec lithographs ("Le Jockey") was unsold but "Eldorado" made \$25,300 (estimate \$18,000 to \$22,000) or £13,675.

The six men freed were: Robert Lean, 32, of Chelmsford, Essex; Michael Mulholland, aged 20, of Whitechapel, who had been charged with conspiring with Bernard McReynolds, aged 32, of New Barnet, Middlesex; Sean and William Grace, aged 18, of Barnet, Middlesex, who had faced charges of threatening O'Reilly and having a handgun.

Fears of increased sectarian murders increased in Northern Ireland last night when a Roman Catholic youth was fired at from a car near Middletown. He was seriously injured (Tim Jones writes).



Protesting nurses marching to a demonstration at the Royal Northern Hospital, north London, yesterday.

## Three-day NHS strike urged

A call for a national three-day strike by London health service workers belonging to the National Union of Public Employees is being considered by the union's national executive (Felicity Jones writes).

A meeting of branch secretaries and shop stewards representing 1,100 London branches recommended on Thursday that the TUC health services committee should initiate the strike to back their 12 per cent claim.

The call has to be approved by Nupe's national executive before being put forward for consider-

ation by all health service unions, but it reflects the most militant mood in the pay dispute thus far.

Around the country unions are reporting a positive response to the call for a one-day strike next week. One union officer said there was an astonishing degree of cooperation between the different health unions at local level.

Hospitals in the North were once again the scene of disruptive action yesterday. York District General Hospital was reduced to an accident and emergency service when all grade of Nupe staff

responded to a one-day strike call.

More than 500 striking ancillary workers from four unions affected non-emergency services at Arrowe Park Hospital, Wirral, which was opened by the Queen last week, and hospital administrators said the action had led to the postponement of routine admissions.

● The Society of Radiographers is to ballot its 10,000 members about taking industrial action over the 6.4 per cent pay rise they have been offered (the Press Association reports). The Society has advised members to cooperate with other health service unions.

## Mentally ill patients face picket line

Continuing our series of reports on the industrial action in the health service, Jeannette Mitchell looks at the effects on Oakwood Hospital, a large psychiatric hospital in Maidstone, Kent.

Sixty-four mentally ill patients who live at home and attend Oakwood as day patients faced a picket line when they arrived for therapy yesterday.

Nurses and cleaners, who are members of the Confederation of Health Service Employees (Cohe), mounted the picket line to back a two-hour stoppage by ambulance staff in the Maidstone district, in support of their 12 per cent pay claim.

Hospital workers' refusal to cover short-staffed wards is costing the hospitals between £2,000 and £3,000 a week in overtime payments for the extra staff needed, the union estimates.

Mr Alan Reilly, a nurse in the hospital's secure unit and union branch secretary, said: "We went through all the possible forms of action, and looked at who would be affected. If it was the staff or patients, we rejected it. We want to hit the management, particularly financially."

Mr Reilly said: "We want the porters and branch chairman whose basic take-home pay is £27 a week, said he was able to supplement his income by £20 through working the extra overtime needed because of the work to rule."

Although the union insists that services to patients already in the hospital will not be reduced, they have stopped the "informal" admission of around 20 patients a week. Patients who are a danger to themselves or to others continue to be admitted.

Nurses at Oakwood, who have a tradition of trade unionism dating back to the time when the hospital was an asylum, intend to join ancillary staff in the 24-hour national strike next Wednesday. One trained nurse will be left on every ward.

Their determination to step up the action has been

strengthened by the announcement of the wage awards to top civil servants and judges. Mr Reilly said:

"The judges have got 18 per cent; we want the same pay rise as the police, Army and firemen. We feel very bitter that the Government is forcing us into industrial action."

The staff say they have become more prepared to take strike action since they received the circular from the district personnel officer, threatening to deduct pay where staff carry out restricted duties.

Mr John Stevenson, the district administrator, who is openly sympathetic to the union's pay claim, says: "The letter was sent out because the Maidstone District Health Authority has adopted the Government's guidelines on industrial action contained in the circular." Industrial relations break down,

## The hidden sadness of woodlands' beauty

From John Young, Henley-on-Thames

At this time of year, and in idyllic weather, the beech woods of the Chilterns are at their loveliest. But their beauty masks the sad fact that thousands of the trees, planted in the early part of the last century, are dying from old age and need to be replaced.

Yesterday members of the Royal Forestry Society held their centenary meeting in the woodlands of the Stokenchurch estate. In dappled glades they sat on fallen trunks, discussing how to reconcile the economics of "modern" forestry with the wish to preserve one of England's loveliest landscapes.

An overall plan for the Chilterns was just produced in 1971 by Sir Ralph Verney, now chairman of the Nature Conservancy Council. It calls for all woods to be managed in such a way as to perpetuate a broad-leaved forest and emphasized that felling should be phased and limited to minimize the loss of visual amenities.

The report was generally welcomed by landowners as balanced and sensible. But 11 years on, many feel their motives for felling are still misunderstood and the public does not appreciate how decrepit some of the older trees are.

Mr Esmond Harris, the society's director said: "They are just too old and something has to be done. But, of course, the public has to be involved in granting permission to fell trees."

Speaking at the County Landowners' Association in London, he rejected claims that the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 endangers woodland. "It is not good politics to keep out of it," he said. "It is no good talking about amenity if you end up with dead woods."

But Mr John Workman, another landowner and principal forestry consultant to the National Trust, said they could not afford to ignore the planners. Until the public had total confidence in the forestry service, as they did in some other parts of Europe, there would be a need for compromise.

● More state grants to farms are to be used to protect wildlife and the landscape. Mr Peter Walker, Minister of Agriculture, said yesterday (Our Government Correspondent writes): "We are giving substantial sums in order to see that tree-planting and skyline and colour aspects are being taken fully into account."

Speaking at the County Landowners' Association in London, he rejected claims that the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 endangers woodland.

Mr Roderick Hewitt, conservator to the Forestry Commission, believes that most of the larger estates are now being properly managed. But there are still 3,500 hectares in small and scattered ownership which, he

## Top equestrians speak up for fox hunting

By Hugh Clayton

Two of Britain's horse-riding champions who are keen hunt masters, yesterday joined the growing campaign to save many field sports from legal ban. Mr Richard Meade, holder of three Olympic gold medals from equestrian events, said: "I have hunted all my riding life and can think of no better way of getting my horses to enjoy going across country."

Mr David Broome, a former world show-jumping champion who is now joint master of the Curle fox hounds, said: "Fox hunting is a very important part of life in the countryside. We must make sure it continues."

The British Equestrian Federation, an umbrella organization for the British Horse Society, British Show-jumping Association and the Pony Club, said: "It is known from experience that the skill and success of our riders in equestrian competitions is largely based on techniques learned in the hunting field."

Their remarks were made in response to an appeal from hunting organizations for help in countering growing pressure against hunting and many types of hunting. Opponents of hunting are convinced that the next Labour general election manifesto will include a commitment to ban many types of woodland, particularly

arable land.

There is, for example, a tiny parcel of land "not far from Buckingham Palace" that Dr Goode thinks would make a perfect hay-meadow. He suggests that there are patches of woodland, particularly

overseas sailing prizes.

## Science report

### When it pays for the stars to be slim

By the Staff of "Nature"

The enigmatic star Eta Carinae is nearing the end of its life, astronomers say, and when it dies it will suffer an enormous supernova explosion, making it visible even in daylight for a few weeks.

Eta Carinae is the biggest star in our galaxy, and big stars burn fast. Whereas our own Sun might last another 5,000 million years, a star like Eta Carinae — 100 times heavier — should live only two million years from birth to death. With stars as with people, it pays to be slim.

The question with Eta Carinae, however, is at what stage are we viewing it — just after its birth, or close to its death?

Dr Kris Davidson, of the University of Minnesota, and Dr Nolan Walborn, of the Cerro Tololo Inter-American Observatory in Chile, have collected evidence that Eta Carinae is close to its death throes. When it does blow up, it should dominate the sky even though it is 9,000 light years away from us.

Eta Carinae is surrounded by a cloud of dust and gas that appears to have been ejected by the star, some of it during an earlier explosion in the nineteenth century, and it is this very obscuring dust that has told Dr. Davidson and Dr. Walborn that Eta Carinae is well into its development.

Observation with the International Ultraviolet Explorer satellite, and with two large telescopes on the ground, has shown that the gas and dust are rich in nitrogen and depleted in carbon and oxygen. According to the standard models of stellar development, a star with such a composition must be running out of fuel.

However, amateur astronomers should not begin camping out in the garden yet. For one thing, the star is visible only from the southern hemisphere. And for another, there are inevitable uncertainties in the measurements. The star could blow up any time in the next 10,000 years, the astronomers say.

Source to be published in *Astrophysical Journal*. © Nature-Fines News Service, 1982.

An upper public inquiry is to be held on 21 June to consider the proposed PWR nuclear power station at Sizewell C. The planning application was submitted by the Central Electricity Generating Board. The inquiry is to be held at the Royal Society for the Protection of Birds headquarters in London. The inquiry is to be held at the Royal Society for the Protection of Birds headquarters in



# Nott dismisses rumours of Falkland sell-out

From Jonathan Wills, Perth

Demonstrators shouting "Jobs not war" greeted Mr John Nott, The Secretary of State for Defence, when he arrived at the City Hall here yesterday afternoon to address the Conservative Party's Scottish conference. Inside, he received a standing ovation.

He immediately dismissed persistent lobby rumours of an imminent sell-out on the Falklands. "We shall not sell out the Falkland Islanders nor shall we renege on the principles which led Parliament and the people to will the dispatch of our task force."

"A country not very far away from us — the Soviet Union — is watching closely," he said. "If we do not stand firm on this then deterrence has no meaning. If we are not prepared to fight to defend our territory, then who will stand up to them?"

The Argentine garrison in the Falklands is now beleaguered. Supply lines are cut. It may be that under cover of darkness or bad weather some supplies are getting in but the amounts are quite insignificant in terms of the needs of the garrison. There are many military options open to us, ranging from a long blockade to a full-scale invasion.

"We are not going to be hurried, even if some newspapers are impatient, but we will never at any stage be stalled by Argentine procrastination. I still hope that major military action will not be necessary," he stated.

Reports from London of a split in the Cabinet carried little weight with delegates in Perth. In their reception of Mr Nott and other speakers, however, they made it amply clear that anything remotely like a sell-out would produce a split of geological proportions between the party in the country and the government in Westminster.

They gave a standing ovation to Mr Michael Ancram, MP, chairman of the Scottish Conservatives, who declared that "to compromise justice in the interests of peace has always been an easy way out". It was easy for those who did not have to live with the result but a nightmare of oppression to those upon whom it was imposed.

Mr Ancram caught the mood of the conference when

## Film girls bring back flag and catapults

By Kenneth Gosling

When Cindy Buxton and Annie Price heard the Argentine troops landed, they boarded up their tiny hut at St Andrew's Bay, South Georgia, and took down the Union flag they first raised last October — "just in case it upset anyone," they said yesterday.

The two film-makers arrived home earlier in the day after being rescued from South Georgia by the Navy a fortnight ago. They were relieved, they said, to have got away but sad to have left their home for the last seven-and-a-half months.

Had the Argentines found them it would have made sense to obey them; in any case, the only weapons they had with them were two catapults and an air gun.

There were restrictions in what they could say, following several Ministry of Defence briefings. For example, they could not name the ships that took them back to Ascension Island. However, both Miss Buxton, aged 31, and Miss Price, 33, were able to give a graphic account of the scene

## Sea Wolf brings rebuke to BBC

By Hugh Noyes  
Parliamentary Correspondent  
Westminster

Lord Trenchard, Minister of State for Defence Procurement, yesterday strongly criticized the BBC for inaccurate reports relating to the destruction of the destroyer HMS Sheffield by an Argentine Exocet missile.

Events in Central America occupied the conference during the debate earlier in the day. A motion from the Scottish Conservative Candidates Association called on the British Government to remind President Reagan that military support for totalitarian right-wing regimes in Central America would not defeat the march of communism but could morale of the task force.

Lord Trenchard was being questioned about contents of the Today programme at 7am and 8am on May 11. He said it was clear that the Chairman of the BBC was deeply interested in this situation and was deeply worried about the criticisms that had been made.

He was sure that discussions would take place and he hoped that, without curbing free speech, arrangements could be made so that incidents like this did not take place.

● Mr Peter Hill, BBC political correspondent, who gave the broadcast complained of,

said later: "I was merely reflecting the anxieties of MPs on the Commons defence committee about delays in the Sea Wolf missile, delays documented in evidence given by the ministry of Defence to the committee and followed up in published questions and answers — and given new urgency by the loss of a Royal Naval ship".

He had never suggested, he said, that Sea Wolf could have been fitted to the Sheffield: simply that, in the minds of MPs, the inquiry into defence procurement had been given a new urgency by the Sheffield's loss and that urgency would be reflected in the secret session the next day.

● Thames Television's TV Eye team, whose members were abducted at gunpoint and dumped without their clothes outside Buenos Aires, is to be withdrawn from Argentina.

Mr Carlisle said Liberals were worried about government policies in the Falklands dispute. He told the association: "Many Liberals have misgivings about whether force was used earlier than was necessary. The effect of the crisis in the short term may be damaging to the Liberal Party and the SDF."

"It is remarkable that in the circumstances the Liberals did so well in the local elections in England. It shows that Liberal fortunes are not so inextricably intertwined with the SDF that we are bound to stand or fall with them.

Mr Carlisle said that, in the circumstances, the Libe-

ralists had done a marvellous job in trying to preserve the buildings, and only a few windows were broken in the fighting. But the Argentines left a dreadful mess. All the British Antarctic Survey's food supplies and personal equipment had been looted. Medical stores had been strewn around.

"But the scrap metal merchants, who had originally intended to dismantle the old whaling station, obviously intended to stay some time — they had several tons of stores including cases of champagne and coffee."

The spirit amongst the Marines was good they said. But, Miss Price said, she was not sure whether they knew what they were in for with the winter. "They should be relatively comfortable — obviously there are far more

second of their two bottles of champagne — the first they drank at Christmas. They had been anxious that the Argentines might reach them by sea but after three or four days they began to relax.

Back safely and full of praise for the Navy, the pair will now spend some time telephoning a long list of messages from people they met on board.

The President in particular indicated that progress had been made in resolving the thorny issue of sovereignty over the islands.

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gagged pressmen  
keeps front-line  
alists informed

Below on board HMS *Lion*  
however was the new  
construction of the destroyers  
launched in London.  
One of the ships was when journalists  
were instructed to leave the ship.  
The ship had been  
damaged in the raid on Corfu.  
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workers did indeed act with restraint  
during yesterday's strike — partly as a response  
to threats from the management — there were a number  
of street demonstrations that underline the problems facing  
the authorities. The worst of these was in  
Cracow.

According to reports from  
travellers, more than 10,000 people gathered in the old  
market square near the statue of the Polish writer  
Adam Mickiewicz and chanted  
"Solidarity" and "Hands off Wales".

They then tried to march  
to St Anna's, the student  
church, but before they had  
walked 15 yards, the riot  
police standing by ready  
opened fire and moved  
in within minutes.

They used water cannon,  
tear gas and special grenades  
designed to simulate the  
sound of gunfire. The crowd  
tried to disperse along the  
side streets but found their  
way blocked and were then  
pursued by the militia who  
had charged.

One of the disturbing  
elements of the demon-

## Euro Tories explain their 'desertion'

From George Clark Strasbourg, May 14

Sir Henry Plumb, leader of the European Democratic Conservative group in the European Parliament, wrote to Mrs Thatcher, the Prime Minister, today explaining why the 60 British Conservatives in Strasbourg have come down in favour of majority voting in the Council of Ministers in order to get a settlement of the farm price dispute.

That would mean that objections still being voiced by Mr Peter Walker, Minister of Agriculture, will be overruled in Brussels next week.

Sir Henry wrote: "Our group succeeded in getting an unequivocal decision from the European Parliament in favour of a renewal of sanctions against Argentina. This was a good deal more difficult than it had been last month, with many of our colleagues on the right as well as the left suggesting that Britain did not seem to believe that solidarity was a two-way process."

"While we accept that there should be no link made between agricultural prices and the Falklands, we took the view that it was necessary to acknowledge that many European farmers are, in their view, in crisis. In my speech during the debate I deliberately referred to majority voting in this context."

"We felt that the renewal of sanctions by the Community should be our highest

priority. I hope the decisions of the Parliament and the Commission will help towards this end. The net result of a loss of Community support for Britain in this crisis would be disastrous for public opinion in Britain and for the cohesion of the Community as a whole."

Sir Henry enclosed an extract from his speech in which he repeated with approval a statement by the Foreign Minister of France that any linkage between support for Britain in the Falklands crisis and the settlement of farm price and budget issues would be "indecent". "I agreed with him," said Sir Henry.

"Friendship does not have a price. But we in the Conservative group clearly recognise the deep concern amongst the electors of many members of this house about the problem of settling farm prices. We recognise that the community will be a much more credible force in international affairs when she can settle her domestic problems with greater speed and efficiency."

There is no doubt here that the group is in trouble with Mrs Thatcher. Messages coming from London suggested that these Conservatives are deserting the Government in its attempt to get a fairer deal for Britain from the community budget.

Hostages freed  
as Guatemala  
protest ends

From Our Correspondent  
Ankara, May 14

Mr Alexander Haig, the American Secretary of State, who held extensive talks with Turkish leaders here today, will not mediate in the Turkish-Greek disputes and thinks they could best be resolved through bilateral negotiations, his spokesman, Mr Dean Fischer, disclosed.

Mr Haig, who arrived here yesterday for a widely-publicized official visit on the first leg of a trip which will also take him to Athens tomorrow and then to Luxembourg to attend the Nato Ministerial Council meeting, today conferred with General Kenan Evren, the head of state, Mr Bulent Ulusu, the Prime Minister, Mr Ilter Turkmen, the Foreign Minister, and Mr Sadi Irmak, Speaker of the Consultative Assembly. He also attended a briefing by the Turkish G Staff.

Mr Fischer's words made it clear that Mr Haig had accepted the Turkish Government's stand against mediation by a third party in the dispute with Greece, insisting on their resolution through bilateral negotiations which were suspended by the Socialist Greek Government last year.

## Economy overshadows Dominican Republic vote

From Paul Ellman, Santo Domingo, May 14

Voters in the Dominican Republic go to the polls on Sunday to choose a new president after a bitterly fought election campaign dominated by this sugar-producing Caribbean island's rapid slide towards economic catastrophe.

A total of 14 candidates are running for office, but only three are given any chance of capturing a significant share of the vote.

Two of the leading con-

tenders are Señor Juan Bosch of the Dominican Liberation Party whose attempt to establish a left-wing government here prompted President Johnson to order the intervention of 27,000 United States Marines and troops in 1965.

Although the rivalry between the two men, both now in their seventies, has dominated the politics of the Dominican Republic since the overthrow of the dictator.

According to the poll,

Martial law protest

## Cracow students ignore pleas for restraint

From Roger Bayes, Warsaw, May 14

Poland's official press today hailed the miners' response to Solidarity's general strike as a victory for martial law and common sense and a defeat for the Western-inspired underground. "Workers say 'no' to anti-socialist provocations" is the front page headline of the army daily, *Zolnierz Wolnosci*.

In fact, though the factory workers did indeed act with restraint during yesterday's strike — partly as a response to threats from the management — there were a number of street demonstrations that underline the problems facing the authorities. The worst of these was in Cracow.

According to reports from travellers, more than 10,000 people gathered in the old market square near the statue of the Polish writer Adam Mickiewicz and chanted "Solidarity" and "Hands off Wales".

They then tried to march to St Anna's, the student church, but before they had walked 15 yards, the riot police standing by ready

opened fire and moved in within minutes.

They used water cannon, tear gas and special grenades designed to simulate the sound of gunfire. The crowd tried to disperse along the side streets but found their way blocked and were then pursued by the militia who had charged.

One of the disturbing elements of the demon-

Bishops  
blame  
Pretoria

From Roy Kennedy Johannesburg, May 14

Most blacks in the northern operational area of South-West Africa (Namibia) are not afraid of guerrillas of the South-West African People's Organization (Swapo) but are terrified of the South African security forces, it was stated here today.

In a report which is certain to cause angry reaction in South African Government and military circles, the Southern African Catholic Bishops' Conference, which represents more than two million Roman Catholics in the Southern African subcontinent, stated that atrocities were being committed by both sides in the bush war that has gone on for more than 15 years.

Most Namibians regard South African Forces as a "foreign army of occupation" and wanted elections supervised by the United Nations which, the report concluded, Swapo would win.

There was no comment tonight from the South African Government and the Defence Ministry stated it wanted to see the full report before making any comment. However, in a response published in the body of the report, Mr P. W. Botha, the South African Prime Minister, said the report was too negative and failed to consider South Africa's assistance to Namibia. South Africa was doing "everything in its power to stop the war in Namibia," he said.

The bishops' report said bluntly that South Africa was to blame for the current impasse.

• A Soviet-built helicopter being used to supply Swapo guerrillas has been destroyed on the ground by the South African Air Force, it was stated in Pretoria today. A brief statement by the South African Army said it was attacked "during follow-up operations against Swapo in southern Angola." It was armed and supplying Swapo.

Angola's forces are equipped solely with Soviet-made arms, including helicopters and MiG jets. "The Defence Force reiterates its warning that forces who support and especially directly support Swapo, as in this case, must carry the consequences," the statement added.

In the end the Christian Democrats' and the Democrats — 66 found themselves allied against the Labour Party over ways and means of tackling cuts in public expenditure and rising unemployment.

The award to King Carl Gustaf marks the fact that Sweden has consistently been in the forefront of the movement to protect and preserve the world.

In the Basque capital of Vitoria a member of the Civil Guard was wounded in a machine-gun attack on a barracks.

## Nicaragua has ended torture, US body says

Washington, May 14

Torture has been "effectively eliminated" in Nicaragua, contrary to claims by the United States, according to an American human rights organization.

In a report drawn up after a 10-day tour of Nicaragua last March, the organization America's Watch said:

"Many of the charges leveled against the Nicaraguan Government by the United States are substantially exaggerated." However, the report refused to say whether the human rights situation in Nicaragua was "completely satisfactory."

Mr Stephen Hass and Mr Juan Mendez, both lawyers, said last night they had come to their conclusions after interviewing hundreds of

people in Nicaragua, including members of the Government, United States Embassy staff, prisoners and opponents of the left-wing Sandinista regime. "We found widespread agreement — even among the Government's strongest critics — that physical torture is not practiced in Nicaragua today," they said.

Disappearances or executions that occurred were isolated occurrences rather than a Government policy.

Mr Hass and Mr Mendez criticized the State Department for making accusations, the truth of which was doubted by American Diplomats in Nicaragua itself.

A State Department spokesman said: "We stand by our report." — AFP

Although Señor Blanco is from the same party as the outgoing President, Señor Antonio Guzman, he has indicated that, if elected, he will pursue more left-wing policies than his predecessor with the aim of reducing unemployment which is estimated at 30 per cent.

According to the poll,

THE TIMES SATURDAY MAY 15 1982

OVERSEAS NEWS

5



A child is carried from a house in Riverside, California, where two police officers were shot dead trying to serve a warrant.

## Dutch face prospect of early polling

From Robert Schuil Amsterdam, May 14

Queen Beatrix of the Netherlands is expected to name a Christian Democrat "informant" as her personal political fact-finder after the collapse of the eight-month-old centre-left coalition of Christian Democrats, Labour and left-liberal Democrats-66.

The Queen has spent the two days since the fall of the second van Agt Cabinet in consultation with her advisers and the country's political leaders. From the advice she has been given by the leaders of the four political parties — the three outgoing coalition partners and the conservative Liberals — it seems likely that the country is heading for early parliamentary elections.

In the meantime there

could be a minority interim Government composed of Christian Democrats and Democrats-66, which though it could only command 65 out of the 150 seats in the Lower House.

This will depend, however, on whether the Queen accepts the resignations proffered by the six Labour cabinet ministers led by Mr Andries van Agt, a Christian Democrat.

Instead, during a nationally televised press conference last night, the President reiterated the proposal he made last weekend for big cuts in American and Soviet nuclear arsenals. His plan calls for both sides to reduce the number of missile warheads held by both sides by one-third, from around 7,500 to 5,000.

In a prepared statement at the start of his press conference, Mr Reagan pledged that the United States would do everything it could to bring about an arms reduction agreement. Although such an agreement would not be easy to believe "a firm, forth-

right American position on deterrence that we have to counter the massive build-up of conventional arms that the Soviet Union has on the Western front."

In other comments, he was prepared to discuss long-range bombers and cruise missiles in strategic arms talks with the Soviet Union and also that his administration was determined to go ahead with its \$180,000 (£100,000) strategic modernization programme.

The President's plans for a massive defence build-up were given the green light by the Senate early today which voted 84-8 after 20 hours of debate to approve the 1983 Defence Authorization Bill.

The Bill includes initial funding for the controversial MX ICBS.

The Senate vote will allow

President Reagan to resume

production of chemical

weapons for the first time in

13 years.

## Reagan rejects Salt revival

From Nicholas Ashford, Washington, May 14

President Reagan has rejected a revival of the abandoned Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty (Salt Two),

saying that it did nothing to reduce the power and number of "the most destabilizing missiles", the Soviet Union's land-based intercontinental ballistic missiles (ICBMs).

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## Everest climber taken ill

One climber from the British expedition attempting the north east ridge of Everest has retreated suffering from severe altitude sickness (Ronald Faux writes).

Dick Renshaw, aged 31, from Cardiff, was helping to fix ropes to safeguard a difficult section of the unclimbed ridge when he fell ill.

He is now reported to be recovering at base camp as the three other climbers, Chris Bonington, aged 47, Peter Boardman, aged 31, and Joe Tasker, aged 33, prepare their final assault on the summit.

## Rush for love encyclopedia

Paris.—The French have taken enthusiastically to a new encyclopedia on achieving "better love relationships" in 96 instalments, the publisher, Hachette, reported. The first two instalments sold 1,300,000 copies.

Containing centre-page photospreads on "amorous positions," the encyclopedia is being adapted from a British work by Jacques Waynberg, a sexologist who says that the French "have a hysterical and neurotic attitude to sex."

## Sentences on whites delayed

Bulawayo. The sentencing of four whites found guilty on two capital charges of treason was postponed until next Tuesday by Judge Anthony Gubbay in the Zimbabwe High Court here.

Frank Bertrand, aged 58, a dentist, his son Stephen, aged 24, Victor Radmore, aged 53, a Bulawayo municipality gardener, and Allen Cauvin, aged 21, were convicted yesterday of plotting terrorism and sabotaging and possessing arms of war. They pleaded not guilty.

The 31 seats concerned were declared vacant by the Speaker of the House of Representatives, Dr Daniel Micallef, on April 26, after the Nationalist MPs had been boycotting sittings since the new session of Parliament was inaugurated on February 15.

The boycott was called as a protest against the fact that while the NP, under Dr Eddie Fenech Adami, obtained an absolute majority of votes in the elections, the Labour Party of Mr Dom Mintoff, the Prime Minister, retained a majority of seats in Parliament. His government and the Electoral Commission have been accused of blatant gerrymandering.

Two independent candidates have submitted nominations for the forthcoming by-elections, due to be held within a week. However, it would be surprising were they to be successful. They are considered "characters" in the local political and social set-up.

The decision that no NP candidates were to contest the by-election was taken by the party's central executive committee and announced by Dr Adami during a rally. A fortnight ago.

Indications are that the House of Representatives will have to resort to the cooption of members to fill the vacant seats.

## Girl kidnapped

Come.—The Italian magistrate leading inquiries into the disappearance of a British millionaire's daughter, Miss Gaby Kiss Maerz, aged 18, said she was kidnapped two days ago and is

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\*The Festival programme is open Monday to Saturday from 8.00 am until 10.00 pm and open for lunch Monday to Friday. Reservations 928 2227.

**ROYAL FESTIVAL HALL**

Tuesday 15 May 8.00 pm MARY O'HARA IN CONCERT £2.00 £1.50 £0.50 £0.00 Dolphin Concert Promotions

Sunday 15 May 3.15 pm PHILHARMONIA ORCHESTRA Simon Rattle (conductor) Peter Hall (piano) Faure, Poulenc, Mendelssohn: Dvorak Cello Concerto No. 1. Tel: 01-528 3191 & Agents £3.00 £2.00 £1.00 £0.50 £0.00 £0.00 (May only)

Wednesday 16 May 7.30 pm ROYAL PHILHARMONIC ORCHESTRA Bernard Haitink (conductor) P. Langridge J. Tomlinson E. Rose (soprano) G. Christie (tenor) S. Johnson (bass) Tchaikovsky Serenade for string orchestra: Mozart Dances for Piano: Haydn: Beethoven: Brahms Academic Festival £2.00 £1.00 £0.50 £0.00 £0.00 £0.00

Monday 20 May 8.00 pm ROYAL PHILHARMONIC ORCHESTRA Bernard Haitink (conductor) P. Langridge J. Tomlinson E. Rose (soprano) G. Christie (tenor) S. Johnson (bass) Tchaikovsky Serenade for string orchestra: Mozart Dances for Piano: Haydn: Beethoven: Brahms Academic Festival £2.00 £1.00 £0.50 £0.00 £0.00 £0.00

Tuesday 21 May 8.00 pm ROYAL PHILHARMONIC ORCHESTRA Bernard Haitink (conductor) P. Langridge J. Tomlinson E. Rose (soprano) G. Christie (tenor) S. Johnson (bass) Tchaikovsky Serenade for string orchestra: Mozart Dances for Piano: Haydn: Beethoven: Brahms Academic Festival £2.00 £1.00 £0.50 £0.00 £0.00 £0.00

Wednesday 22 May 8.00 pm LONDON MOZART PLAYERS Conductor HARRY BLECH MOZART Overture: Il Seraglio: Symphony No. 4 in G major: Piano Concerto No. 2 in D major: German Dances with Siegh Bella & Posthorn

PETER FRANKL PATRICIA CALANIN (Winner of 1980 Meany Memorial Trophy) £1.50 £2.00 £2.50 £3.00 £3.50 £4.00 £4.50 £5.00 £5.50 £6.00 £6.50 £7.00 £7.50 £8.00 £8.50 £9.00 £9.50 £10.00 £10.50 £11.00 £11.50 £12.00 £12.50 £13.00 £13.50 £14.00 £14.50 £15.00 £15.50 £16.00 £16.50 £17.00 £17.50 £18.00 £18.50 £19.00 £19.50 £20.00 £20.50 £21.00 £21.50 £22.00 £22.50 £23.00 £23.50 £24.00 £24.50 £25.00 £25.50 £26.00 £26.50 £27.00 £27.50 £28.00 £28.50 £29.00 £29.50 £30.00 £30.50 £31.00 £31.50 £32.00 £32.50 £33.00 £33.50 £34.00 £34.50 £35.00 £35.50 £36.00 £36.50 £37.00 £37.50 £38.00 £38.50 £39.00 £39.50 £40.00 £40.50 £41.00 £41.50 £42.00 £42.50 £43.00 £43.50 £44.00 £44.50 £45.00 £45.50 £46.00 £46.50 £47.00 £47.50 £48.00 £48.50 £49.00 £49.50 £50.00 £50.50 £51.00 £51.50 £52.00 £52.50 £53.00 £53.50 £54.00 £54.50 £55.00 £55.50 £56.00 £56.50 £57.00 £57.50 £58.00 £58.50 £59.00 £59.50 £60.00 £60.50 £61.00 £61.50 £62.00 £62.50 £63.00 £63.50 £64.00 £64.50 £65.00 £65.50 £66.00 £66.50 £67.00 £67.50 £68.00 £68.50 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## Wigmore Hall

Monday	12 May	GABRIELI STRINGS QUARTET 10.30 p.m. £2.50 £2.20 £1.50
Tuesday	13 May	TERESA GOLDSMITH piano 8.30 p.m. £1.50 £1.20 £0.75
Tuesday	13 May	JEROME ARTNER Ltd Soprano 7.30 p.m. £1.50 £1.20 £0.75
Wednesday	14 May	JEANNE THOMAS Soprano 7.30 p.m. £1.50 £1.20 £0.75
Wednesday	14 May	JOHN FREY PARSONS piano 7.30 p.m. £1.50 £1.20 £0.75
Thursday	15 May	THOMAS RIEDEL violin 8.30 p.m. £1.50 £1.20 £0.75
Thursday	15 May	MICHAEL STERNFIELD piano 8.30 p.m. £1.50 £1.20 £0.75
Friday	16 May	RAYMOND BURLEY Ticket money refunded 7.30 p.m. £1.50 £1.20 £0.75
Saturday	17 May	TERESA WALTERS piano 8.30 p.m. £1.50 £1.20 £0.75
Sunday	18 May	THE SONGMAKERS Inclusive prices 1.30 p.m. £1.50 £1.20 £0.75
Monday	19 May	LYUDMILO KOROVITCH ALLAN STERNFIELD 8.30 p.m. £1.50 £1.20 £0.75
Tuesday	20 May	TERESA UCHIDA piano 7.30 p.m. £1.50 £1.20 £0.75
Wednesday	21 May	DAVID HARMAN CATHERINE PHELPS JOHN YORK piano Hilary Ranger 7.30 p.m. £1.50 £1.20 £0.75
Thursday	22 May	58th HASLEMERE FESTIVAL OF EARLY MUSIC 16-24 July Director: CARL DOLMETSCH, CBE Caro, Janne and Marquette Dolmetsch, Ruth Wilson, Richard Deptain, Emma Ferrand, Maria Muncaster, English Vocal Ensemble, Jean Hélène Lemoine, Robert Spearer, John Chalmers Burns (Conductor), André Mazzoli, Jean-Pierre Darré, Jean-Pierre Gosselin, Caron, Caron Kaine, Jennifer Bate, Anki String Quartet, Joseph Sanderson, Steve of Canterbury, Michael Stevens, David Williams PROGRAMMES & TICKETS Haslemere Hall (0422 2161) Surrey
Wednesday	25 May	WIGMORE HALL MOZART Complete piano sonatas series MITSUKO UCHIDA A musician to be programmed, inspired and persuaded by first concert in series TUESDAY NEXT 18 MAY at 7.30 p.m. £1.50 £1.20 £0.75 for programmes £2.50 £2.20 £1.50 for tickets Other concerts on 25 May, 1, 2, 9, 16, 23 June Management 1885 and TELSTAFF LTD.

WIGMORE HALL  
DAVID HARMAN clarinet MELISSA PHELPS cello  
JOHN YORK piano  
Programme includes first performance of

DAVID LIPTAK: QUARTET  
with Catherine Tait violin  
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58th HASLEMERE FESTIVAL  
OF EARLY MUSIC  
16-24 July  
Director: CARL DOLMETSCH, CBE  
Caro, Janne and Marquette Dolmetsch, Ruth Wilson, Richard Deptain,  
Emma Ferrand, Maria Muncaster, English Vocal Ensemble, Jean  
Hélène Lemoine, Robert Spearer, John Chalmers Burns  
(Conductor), André Mazzoli, Jean-Pierre Darré, Jean-Pierre Gosselin,  
Caron, Caron Kaine, Jennifer Bate, Anki String Quartet, Joseph  
Sanderson, Steve of Canterbury, Michael Stevens, David Williams  
PROGRAMMES & TICKETS Haslemere Hall (0422 2161) Surrey

CINEMAS  
CAMDEN PLAZA 182 28x4 app.  
CINEMA CHRISTIANITY 100  
EAST 10th Street 1000 10.30 a.m.  
M.O. Last evening part bookable  
Reduced seat price 25p Monday  
COVENT GARDEN 1754  
THE BOAT (AA) Cont  
Probs Day 3.00 £1.20 £0.75  
CINEMA CHRISTIANITY 100 4/5/77  
ENTERTAINMENT 100 4/5/77  
ESTATE FILMS 115 4/5/77  
(not Sun) 1.35 6.00 8.30pm  
GATE ROBINSON 1 2 2.30  
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appear on page 20

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THE TIMES SATURDAY MAY 15 1982

Travel: edited by Shona Crawford Poole

Brazil/Ted Simon  
Continuing an occasional series

## Breakfast spread

The boy who brought breakfast had the sort of face a student potter might knock together for practice on a good day — a face whose claim to life was expressed entirely through the superficies. Interest in its features, with nothing inside, was too good to throw away, but not worth cherishing either. After a bad night everyone in Brazil can look like that.

It hadn't been a good night. Unfortunately my acquaintance across the table had told me the evening before that Teresina was reputed to be the hottest town in the north. She said it was because of all the minerals in the ground — manganese, chrome, nickel, iron, you name it, she said, they'd found it. Especially iron; vast amounts of it, the biggest deposits anywhere, she said. And it made a secondhand prospectus from this man?

His companion tripped in on hairy legs, wearing shorts and sandals, and ready for futbol. He had curly hair, a messy mouth, and several days' growth on his chin which seems to be an affection of the virile man of leisure. He also sprang into his seat and rapped out two bars of an even louder samba beat with his room key before stiffening with the same strange rigor.

"I wish they wouldn't make all that drumming noise," I complained.

"It's because they have rhythm," she said, and observing the breakfast that was being laid out between them by the cook, she added a shade triumphantly, "also, I see, they have butter". They must be house favourites", I said, reluctant to have my theories disturbed. She turned to the cook and called: "Maneiga? Tem?" The cook looked and laughed. "Tem," she said, and the orange juice too. The boy forgot.

She brought them over. I abandoned my thesis on butterless zones, in favour of another much larger vision of the hyperbolic feedback effect on society caused by the desperate attempts of media hacks like myself to seek significance where there isn't any.

"In Budapest once" I said, disregarding the slump of coffee across the table, "I was going to write a powerful piece about bread shortage. You know, describing those endless frosty morning queues of women at the bakers, going round the block and back again. How miserable they always looked with their headscarfs and their immense empty shopping bags. Then my Hungarian friend laughed at me through his gold teeth.

"There's no shortage of bread," he told me. "There's plenty for all of them. They just like to get it hot from the oven. They spend hours queuing rather than keep it overnight." I was devastated. I'd almost sent the piece off. Just imagine how much of the world's news is like that. It's been hard to recover my faith.

"This isn't butter," she said. "It's margarine."

"There you are," I said, talking to myself as usual.

Parent says: "My museum

expresses two main themes. First, the literary and artistic vision, Rousseau-esque, of the 'pure virgin America, the noble savage' (but what of the tortured Jesuits?); second, the French dreams of a New World empire".

They almost won it. For many years it seemed that French, not English, might become the dominant language and culture of all North America — and what a different place that would have made the world today. But finally it was the British who triumphed. Even so, there are still three million French native speakers in the US — in addition to those in Canada.

As for La Rochelle, it is

housed in a stately eighteenth century mansion which appropriately was formerly the home of a Rochelais shipowner and sea trader. The museum's creator and curator, Alain Parent, has assembled 250 varied exhibits which may remind a British visitor of what we tend to forget: that until the late eighteenth century France was as active as Britain in the drive for American expansion.

Among the exhibits are a

groupingly realistic oil painting

(1664) by Peter Brueghel the Younger depicting Jesuit missionaries being tortured to death by Iroquois Indians near Quebec, a cannonball with the *feuille de foin* on it, used against the British at Quebec; watercolours of Indian warriors and Indian domestic life; and early photographs of timbered Norman farmhouses amid the Louisiana landscape.

There is also a strange

allegorical painting, *France supporting America*, marking their joint victory over the British at Yorktown; of the two female figures staring aloft, the young and fragile America, half naked, looks up gratefully at her champion, the mighty France, brandishing a sword.

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They almost won it. For many years it seemed that French, not English, might become the dominant language and culture of all North America — and what a different place that would have made the world today. But finally it was the British who triumphed. Even so, there are still three million French native speakers in the US — in addition to those in Canada.

As for La Rochelle, it is

housed in a stately eighteenth century mansion which appropriately was formerly the home of a Rochelais shipowner and sea trader. The museum's creator and curator, Alain Parent, has assembled 250 varied exhibits which may remind a British visitor of what we tend to forget: that until the late eighteenth century France was as active as Britain in the drive for American expansion.

Among the exhibits are a

groupingly realistic oil painting

(1664) by Peter Brueghel the Younger depicting Jesuit missionaries being tortured to death by Iroquois Indians near Quebec, a cannonball with the *feuille de foin* on it, used against the British at Quebec; watercolours of Indian warriors and Indian domestic life; and early photographs of timbered Norman farmhouses amid the Louisiana landscape.

There is also a strange

allegorical painting, *France supporting America*, marking their joint victory over the British at Yorktown; of the two female figures staring aloft, the young and fragile America, half naked, looks up gratefully at her champion, the mighty France, brandishing a sword.

Parent says: "My museum

expresses two main themes. First, the literary and artistic vision, Rousseau-esque, of the 'pure virgin America, the noble savage' (but what of the tortured Jesuits?); second, the French dreams of a New World empire".

They almost won it. For many years it seemed that French, not English, might become the dominant language and culture of all North America — and what



# Shoparound

with Beryl Downing

## The old ceremonial to put everyone on their metal

Consumer protection at its most ancient and dignified was celebrated last week. No party were involved, the small claims court this, but the verdict of the 700th Trial of the Pyx in the lofty halls of the company of Goldsmiths.

Without the trial no consumer is safe, for who can be sure of anything if the coin of the realm is suspect? The serious business of testing samples of all coins for weight, size and purity takes place in February each year. The luncheon to celebrate the findings last week revealed a good deal more than the verdict.

The Master of the Mint, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, for instance, admitted to fondness for dressing-up and vanity, fetching he looked, too, in his knee-high black stockings and, one bastens to add, full regalia. Moreover, Sir Geoffrey went on to bare the Treasury's soul by leaking the fact that, for his first two years in office, he was made to hire his tricorn hat, but this year he had been allowed to buy one.

Students of economics will immediately detect evidence of an easing of the country's cash flow problems, despite the fact that the national debt has presumably increased to the tune of £60 or so. The Queen's Remembrancer, Master John Ritchie, Senior Master of the Supreme Court, also contributed his customary witticisms, couched in the most elegant terms, like a director of



The Complete Oxford English Dictionary announcing the annual sales figures to his reps.

He speculated this year on the disadvantages of being a woman and monarch when custom decrees that your head be shown to profile on the coinage and you were not able, like kings, to retreat to "hirsute coverage to disguise the slackness of advancing age." Would it not be more flattering, he suggested, to be shown three-quarters face if you were otherwise unable?

Should it be necessary to camouflage "mandibular droop"? Or, in less distinguished parlance, if you cannot grow a beard to hide your double chin, try another angle.

The jury who are entrusted to examine the sample coins placed in the pyx, or box, are all members of the company of Goldsmiths, who are fifth in the league table of the livery companies.

Precedence in their case has

nothing to do with seniority. The mercers, at number one, are not the oldest company, but have always seemed to have more clout than the rest. In their case it may

have been financial supremacy, but clout is certainly the operative word, for precedence seven centuries ago was often determined by "affray".

At that time apprentices had nothing much to do on an evening after they had finished in their workshops and they used to gather in the street shouting "My guild is better than yours" or the medieval equivalent of "Put the boot in, Exchequer."

Pitched battles would ensue, involving up to 500 youths, and the winning side achieved a higher place in the pecking order. When the Skinners, in sixth position and the Merchant Taylors, in seventh, came to blows, the result was a dead heat, so the mayor of the time decreed that they were to change positions each year.

But he added that if the mayor in any year came from the company that at the time was lower in precedence, the order should change for his period of office and be restored the following year. This ruling created such confusion that it resulted in the expression, handed down through the centuries, of being "at sixes and sevens."

Those who enjoy tracing such verbal links with history might like to note that Selfridges are having an exhibition of livery companies from June 28 to August 28, which will include all the expressions which arose from the livery traditions and which, like the Pyx, are always with us.



Photographs by Peter Abrahams



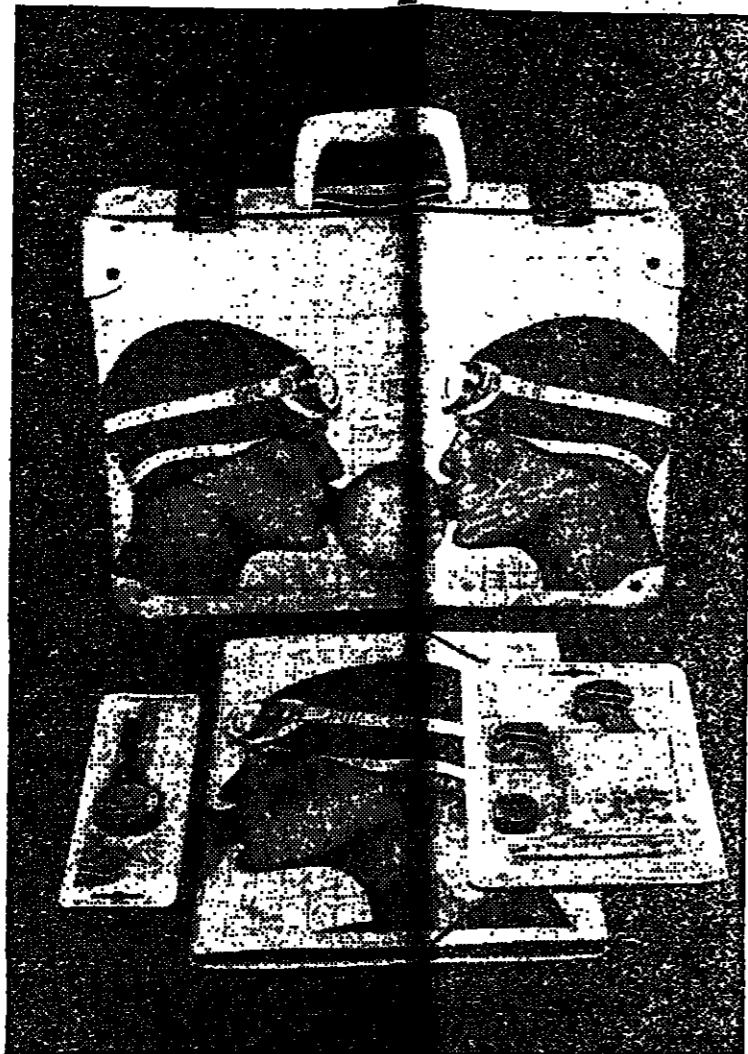
## A stylish new look for fur

Furs in May may at first seem on the pessimistic side, but this is the time to think about having them cleaned and remodelled before storage. This quilted blouse in waterproof silk may give you some ideas for turning an outmoded fur into something stylish.

Made by Delba Boutique of Milan, the blouse has detachable sleeves and can be worn as a reversible jerkin. You can have it lined with any fur or you can supply your own to be turned into the lining, which buttons out for easy cleaning. Advice is free.

The silk blouse, unlined, is available to order through Deanfield Furs, Bruton Street, W1. It costs around £275 — fur extra.

Among other furriers who offer a remodelling and cleaning service and who say they are prepared to undertake any job, however small, are Murray Bennett Ltd, 19 South Molton Street, W1, telephone 01-629 2757. Charges for cleaning a mink jacket, for example, are from £11.50 — more, of course, if the skins are brittle or need repair. Advice is free.



Attaché case with a bold new fashion look has a selection of stationery to match — all in bubble gum pink on white. Case £16.30 (no mail order), portfolio £2.60 (50p p&p), neckpen £1.31 (21p p&p), memo set £1.73 (26p p&p). All from The Treehouse, 237 Kensington High Street, W8 and Treehouse in the Garden, 275 Camden High Street, NW1 (open Sundays, closed Mondays).

## Puzzle in round

Introducing the DIY Insanity Kit — a spherical puzzle studded with coloured bands to be manipulated in the manner of the Rubik Cube, but with an extra twist — this isn't rattles.

The sphere, called Orbit, has four unconnected tracks filled with beads in four colours — red, blue, yellow and green. The aim is to fill each track with beads of only one colour — done by turning the two hemispheres and clicking each bead along. And click they do, in all their \$92 million million million combinations. And whoever worked that out must have been pretty dotty, too.

Once you have mastered the simple version, you can make spirals and loops. A leaflet shows all the possibilities.

This diabolical British invention costs £3.99 (£1 p&p) from Hamleys, 200 Regent Street, London W1. I can tell you, I shall go into orbit if anyone ever brings another one within twitching distance.

"I am interested in the space

around the plants, rather than in pots to hold them," she says.

There are about 40 different varieties of air plants, all with different shapes, so the possibilities are endless. You can create whole murals of plants when you don't need soil. And she will, too, to commission, if she will.

The planters are created by Beth Bick, who has specialized in plant containers for some time but has now discovered the exciting possibilities presented by the types of plants that draw their nutrients only from the air.

Unhampered by the need to provide a container for soil, she has invented a most original series of sculptural shapes in natural, earthy colours, each echoing or complementing the natural flow of the foliage.



"I am interested in the space

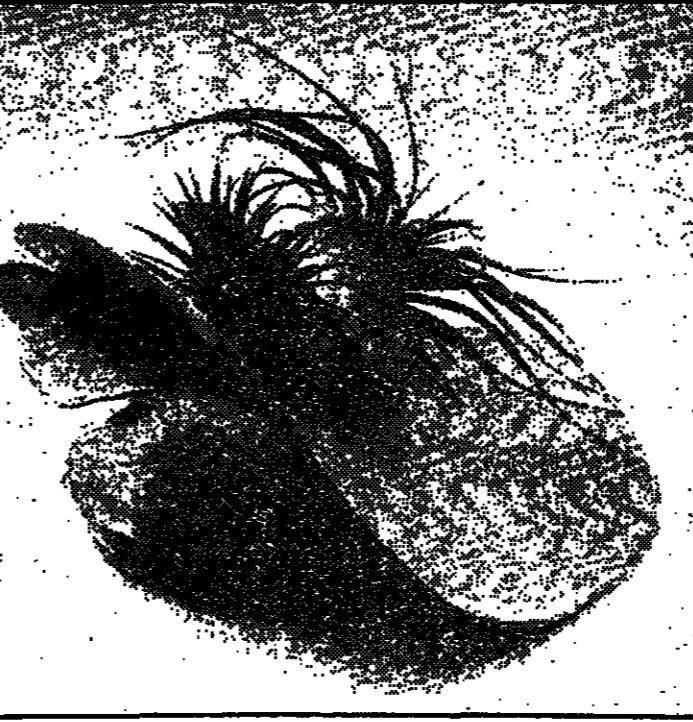
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## The Times Cook/Shona Crawford Poole

### Brunch and onwards

Over easy. Sunny side up. Short stacks and hash browns. The language of breakfast is an intriguing introduction to the mysteries of the American way of life. One such puzzle is the topsy-turvy truth that the best breakfasts arrive in a flash in greasy spoon diners, and the worst, slowly in large hotels. In this area short-order cooks have got food and beverage managers ticked.

Bacon and eggs are the basis of that other splendid American institution, Sunday brunch. Two of this week's recipes are from an American friend who rates jogging, or sneaking back to bed for another snooze higher than juggling trying pants on a Sunday morning. She bakes brunch.

The third dish, spaghetti alla carbonara, is of course Italian. This is one of the ways bacon and eggs are eaten in Italy and the recipe does not include cream as it sometimes does in Anglo-Italian restaurants. The bacon should ideally be pancetta, an unsmoked variety which looks rather like a giant salami. It is often found in Italian grocers, but English bacon, smoked or unsmoked to taste, is an acceptable substitute.

All these dishes are equally at home on a lunch or supper table and useful standbys when there are unplanned mouths to feed.

Ham and cheese soufflé sandwich Serves four  
8 slices crustless white bread  
4 slices cooked ham

4 slices Cheddar cheese  
3 large eggs  
4 teaspoon salt  
4/4 teaspoon dry mustard  
300 ml (1 pint) milk

Make four unbuttered sandwiches with the bread, ham and cheese. Lay them in one layer, in a lightly buttered oven-proof dish. Beat the eggs with the salt, mustard and milk and pour this custard over the sandwiches.

Bake the dish, uncovered, in a pre-heated moderate oven (180°C/350°F, gas mark 4) for about an hour, or until the custard is puffed and firm. Serve immediately.

Cheese and egg bake Serves four

110g (4oz) grated Cheddar cheese  
2 large eggs  
4 tablespoons single cream or milk

Cinnamon, salt and pepper to taste

Sprinkle half the cheese over the base of a buttered oven-proof dish. Make four shallow depressions in the cheese and break an egg into each dip. Sprinkle the remaining cheese and the milk over the eggs and season them lightly with ground cinnamon, salt and pepper.

Bake the dish, uncovered, in a pre-heated moderate oven (180°C/350°F, gas mark 4) for 20 to 25 minutes, or until the eggs are set as you like them. Serve on its own, or slices of hot buttered toast, or, best of all, on split, and toasted muffins topped with thinly sliced, lean gammon steaks. Serve immediately.

Still in my money saving vein may I suggest ways of filling our gardens with biennials and perennials at low cost — always provided we have the patience to wait one, or even two years for our flowers. Today I am thinking about hardy border flowers from seed. Later I will look at rock garden plants which may be raised from seed or propagated easily by cuttings.

This is the time to sow the orange or yellow Siberian wallflowers, varieties of *Cheiranthus allionii* which, as they always do, have come through the bitter winter unscathed. The ordinary wallflowers should be sown now too, and there is a new dwarf variety, "Carmine Bedder" in the Hurst Garden Pride range. Wallflowers sown now and lined out when large enough, fed and watered will provide large bushy plants for setting out in the autumn.

So too with foxgloves, myosotis, sweet williams, Canterbury bells, daisies (Bellis perennis, varieties) and Iceland poppies. Sown soon in boxes of seed compost in a cold frame or under some cloches they may be pricked off and grown on until they are ready to plant in the autumn.

Look in catalogues and indeed in the racks of seed in garden centres for F1 hybrids — they are always worth the extra money. I make no excuse for enthusing about the new F1 pansies, "Azure Blue", "Sunny Boy" yellow, "Sunny Gold", "Imperial Light Blue" and "Imperial Yellow", "Indian Boy" rich red and the several F1 mixtures available.

Meanwhile, break the eggs in a warmed serving bowl. Add the cheese and parmesan and a generous sprinkling of black pepper. Beat lightly together. Add the hot spaghetti and toss it in the egg mixture until it is well coated. Add the pancetta or bacon with its fat and toss the spaghetti again to combine the ingredients.

Meanwhile, break the eggs in a warmed serving bowl. Add the cheese and parmesan and a generous sprinkling of black pepper. Beat lightly together. Add the hot spaghetti and toss it in the egg mixture until it is well coated. Add the pancetta or bacon with its fat and toss the spaghetti again to combine the ingredients.

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## Gardening/Roy Hay

### Planting profitably

they have patience they may raise quite a lot of plants from a packet of seed costing from 25p upwards according to the variety.

This is an area where cooperation between several friends pays off handsomely. If they club together and buy a packet of say a dozen or even more different perennial seeds and share out the seedlings, in a couple of years they can have some really colourful beds and borders.

Modern strains of the perennials are to the original species, the less likely they are to show wide variations in the progeny — *Lychnis chalcedonica* is perhaps the most vivid scarlet herbaceous plant; *Statice dumosa* and *S. latifolia*; the everlasting sweet pea, varieties of *Lathyrus latifolius* in a mixture of red, rose or white flowers are fine value; the balloon flower, the blue *Platycodon grandiflorus* "Mariessii"; the Chinese Lanterns, *Physalis franchetii*; *Incarvillea delavayi*, *Dicranostachys fraxinella*, the burning bush; and *Malva alcea fastigiata* — all these breed very true from seed.

Following may be relied upon to give a good percentage of excellent seedlings: lupins, delphiniums both tall and dwarf, *Scabiosa caucasica* varieties, *Coreopsis* (not to be confused with the annual varieties), *Gaillardia*, *Hemerocallis*, *Monarda*, *Kniphofia* (red hot poker) and penstemons.

The nearer these perennials are to the original species, the less likely they are to show wide variations in the progeny — *Lychnis chalcedonica* is perhaps the most vivid scarlet herbaceous plant; *Statice dumosa* and *S. latifolia*; the everlasting sweet pea, varieties of *Lathyrus latifolius* in a mixture of red, rose or white flowers are fine value; the balloon flower, the blue *Platycodon grandiflorus* "Mariessii"; the Chinese Lanterns, *Physalis franchetii*; *Incarvillea delavayi*, *Dicranostachys fraxinella*, the burning bush; and *Malva alcea fastigiata* — all these breed very true from seed.

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# The Suez parallels that could swamp Mrs Thatcher

by David Carlton

'There are always weak sisters in any crisis and sometimes they will be found among those who were toughest at the start of the journey.' In this one sentence in his memoirs, Anthony Eden revealed the extent of his bitterness at the conduct of some of his contemporaries during the Suez affair.

Without doubt he felt particular contempt for Hugh Gaitskell, who at the time of Colonel Nasser's seizure of the Canal had reacted with even more rhetorical venom than any Government minister. "It is all very familiar" he declaimed in Parliament. "It is exactly the same that we encountered from Mussolini and Hitler in those years before the war."

But as soon as it had become apparent that the Government was preparing in the last resort to use force, Gaitskell began to emphasize the need to do nothing without the sanction of the United Nations. Hence within a few weeks of Nasser's coup — long before any collusion with Israel had begun — the tone of the Opposition's questions to the Government had entirely ceased to have a bipartisan flavour. A despairing Eden said to Michael McDonald of *The Times*: "Poor country, how can we do anything when divisions are pressed so hard?"

As Mrs Thatcher listens to the present Leader of the Opposition she might reflect on how history is repeating itself. Michael Foot's initial reaction was robust in the extreme. But having played a full part in arousing an irresistible public appetite for risky military action, he is now slithering towards the Peace Party. Meanwhile Denis Healey has taken to undermining public confidence in Her Majesty's minister's and which have no doubt been noted

with appreciation in Buenos Aires. "Poor country, how can we do anything when divisions are pressed so hard?"

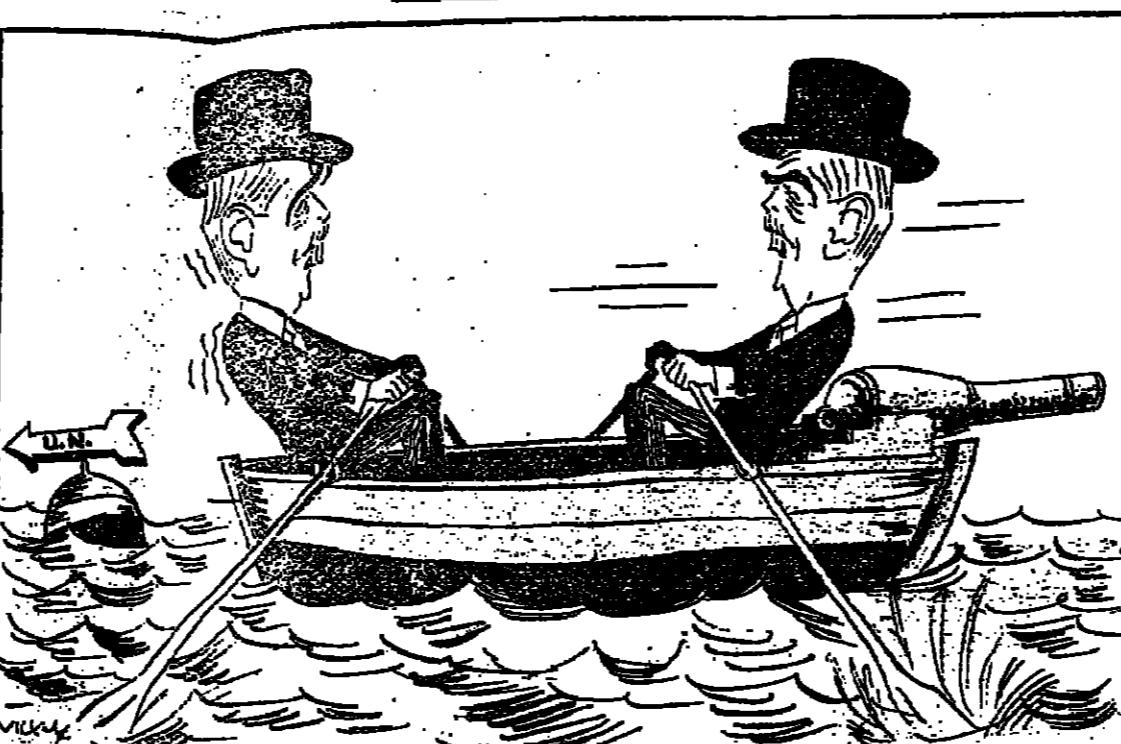
Despite these and other obvious distinctions, the parallels with Suez at this juncture seem quite as striking as the differences. For example, neither crisis could be settled rapidly. Military unpreparedness meant that in each case a long fuse had to be lit.

This in turn was bound to create opportunities for leading actors, at home and abroad, to modify their initial positions. The support of allies tends to erode; the attitude of the media and of public opinion may undergo considerable fluctuations; political supporters and opponents of the Prime Minister have plenty of time to discover unexpected policy refinements, possibly leading them to new alliances of convenience.

For any Prime Minister, prolonged crises of this type must greatly increase that sense of loneliness and vulnerability which goes with the post at the best of times. The inevitable stress and anxiety, combined with the endless flow of telegrams and meetings, is almost bound to undermine the Prime Minister's capacity to avoid mistakes that will seem obvious in retrospect.

Another parallel between 1982 and 1956 is the timidity with which the military response has been approached. Consider Mrs Thatcher's unwillingness to issue a formal ultimatum or to declare war. Is there not a certain piquancy in her decision to follow in this respect the example of Eden rather than that of Neville Chamberlain?

The Iron Lady, in contrast to the Man of Munich, has accordingly seen floundering when questioned whether or not pris-



How Vicky saw the Eden dilemma — a Daily Mirror cartoon of August 17, 1956

oners are prisoners-of-war. Again, like Eden, Mrs Thatcher has decided that minimum force should be used and that attacks on the aggressor's heartland should be avoided. Those who wage quasi-wars rather than all-out wars should not be surprised if they end up with quasi-victories or even quasi-defeats.

But in 1956 no less than in 1982 there may be limits to what can be attempted in circumstances in which United States interests are, to say the least, not entirely identical with those of Great Britain.

This was of inestimable value to Nasser, who desperately needed time both to reach the onset of

winter and to allow indignation about his coup to wane. The comparison with the present slithering towards talks about UN trusteeship for the Falklands is all too obvious.

I have emphasized that the present crisis, like that of 1956, has become in part a domestic political contest. The opportunism of the Opposition is of course transparent. But there may be another dimension to the domestic aspect of the crisis. If Eden's experience is any guide, Mrs Thatcher may well be having to face, behind closed doors, the opportunism of colleagues.

In Eden's case, troubles within his own Cabinet room reached

serious proportions when he produced a plan for, in effect, secretly inciting Israel to attack Egypt, thereby enabling the British and the French to seize the Canal on the pretence of separating the combatants.

He had to face opposition from two divergent quarters. First, Walter Monckton, the Minister of Defence, made clear his disapproval of the use of any kind of force. Then R. A. Butler argued that so devious a means of tickling Nasser would be risky. Instead he unexpectedly and for the first time in the crisis called for a straightforward assault aiming openly at recovering British property.

Though Eden's devious plan was approved, neither Monckton nor Butler resigned from the Cabinet. Instead they bided their time, being in a position if anything went wrong, to execute a pincer assault on the Prime Minister from diametrically opposite positions.

Meanwhile Monckton hurried to inform the American Ambassador, Winthrop Aldrich, that he considered the forthcoming war would be a "great blunder". This hint to the Americans as to what was afoot was clearly an act of utter treachery to his own Prime Minister.

Eden's troubles with his colleagues came to a head on November 6 1956, by which date British troops had already occupied a part of the Canal zone. Harold Macmillan, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, whose earlier bellicosity had been, in Braden's words, "beyond description", suddenly demanded a ceasefire because of speculation against sterling.

And other colleagues, doubtless including Monckton and Butler from their mutually consistent standpoints, eagerly

joined in the clamour for a step that was bound to leave Eden's venture patently in ruins. Facing simultaneous pressure from President Eisenhower, Eden probably had no alternative but to yield.

Nor did Eden's troubles end with the ceasefire. For in the ensuing weeks Eisenhower set out to humiliate him. The President did not lack friends in the British Cabinet. Aldrich later recorded in a note, now preserved at Princeton University,

the President just went off the deep end. He wouldn't have anything further to do with Eden at all. He wouldn't even communicate with him... The problem was solved in a manner which never has been made public since now, although perhaps some people suspected it at the time... Salisbury and Rab Butler and Harold Macmillan were willing to discuss with me the situation which had arisen between the United States and Great Britain and I became the channel of communication between them and Washington... The meetings were confidential because it became necessary to bypass the Prime Minister and Foreign Secretary.

Eden duly resigned early in 1957, ostensibly on grounds of ill-health. He thus had some justification for making the comment with which this article opens. Colleagues even noted that the Opposition were desirous of his strictures. Mrs Thatcher may need both luck and a cool head if she is to avoid history's repeating itself.

*David Carlton is the author of Anthony Eden: A Biography, published last year.*

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Goffrey Smith

## One fight the SDP can't lose

It now seems clear that Dr David Owen, now Sir Shirley Williams, will stand against Mr Roy Jenkins for the leadership of the Social Democratic Party. At a meeting between the two of them on Tuesday evening an informal understanding was reached that Mrs Williams would stand aside in Dr Owen's favour. The assumption held good when they talked again on Thursday. But it has been decided not to make any public statement at this moment when the Falklands crisis may be coming to a critical point.

It might appear unseemly to be making a personal bid for power at such a time. It might also exacerbate the resentment that already exists within the party at the prospect of a contest.

For some time it has been taken for granted that Mr Jenkins is the favourite to become the Social Democrats' first parliamentary leader. It even seemed possible that he might be elected unopposed. But since it was announced at the beginning of this week that the party had voted for the election to be conducted among all SDP members, it was certain that there would be a contest. The question was simply whether Mr Jenkins would be opposed by Dr Owen, as by Mrs Williams.

The difference between them cannot so easily be pinned to specific policies. It is more a matter of style, tone and tactics. Mr Jenkins is thought to be rather more cautious, more wary of committing himself and the party to particular policies — though one must add that nobody has poured more scorn on the foolishness of programmatic politics than Dr Owen. Above all, Mr Jenkins is believed to represent the idea of the SDP as a centrist party, standing for the lost consensus that has now been abandoned by Conservatives moving to the right and Labour to the left, whereas Dr Owen is the standard-bearer for a left-of-centre party.

It follows that Mr Jenkins is more eager to collaborate enthusiastically with the Liberals while Dr Owen looks upon cooperation with them essentially as a tactical necessity for the moment. A marriage of convenience, perhaps, more likely a temporary liaison, with a marriage but no passion. Those Social Democrats who want to keep their distance from the Liberals will be right to vote for Dr Owen.

He does not get on so well with Mr David Steel, and there would then be considerable difficulties in determining which of them should lead the Alliance. The idea of a third person — in other words: Mr Jenkins — leading the Alliance without leading either of the parties in it has not met with favour.

The problem would not arise if Mr Jenkins were elected leader of the SDP. He gets on well with Mr Steel; he believes in close, and probably still closer, collaboration between the two parties, and at one stage might even have joined the Liberals; and, as an older man, could lead the Alliance without dashing Mr Steel's hopes. It would, indeed, suit Mr Steel best to gain experience as deputy to Mr Jenkins with the expectation of the succession.

The Jenkins forces are no doubt put out to find that they will have to fight for a position that after Hillsborough they had believed to be rightfully his. Mr Jenkins has more experience of politics and government than any other possible candidate, and it seemed after his by-election victory that he would be generally accepted as the natural leader. Mrs Williams even spoke of him in such terms on television at that time. Indeed, from last summer she had been saying to her closest friends and colleagues that he would be the best person to lead the party.

There is also the fear that a contest, particularly one that emphasizes conflicting ideologies, may split the party. Whether this fear proves to be justified will depend upon the nature of the campaign. A contest is now not only inevitable but desirable. The party would feel cheated if it were not given a choice. The SDP could benefit, especially after its disappointing performance in the local elections, from the public attention that an election for office always attracts.

## Why Mitterrand is no Harold Wilson

As English and French politicians and academics meet in Edinburgh this weekend, R W Johnson measures the new Socialist government against the English Labour government of 1964.

When Francois Mitterrand swept to power at the head of the French Socialists a year ago there was an eerie similarity between the situation in which his administration found itself and that of the Wilson Government in Britain in 1964. In both cases the left's long absence from power (13 years in the British case, 25 in the French) meant that there was an almost explosive weight of hope and expectation backed up behind the Government as it arrived, triumphantly and at last, in power.

The dangers of anti-climax in such a situation are not just psychological but political: in Britain we are still living today in the backwash of the disastrous disappointment of the 1964-70 Government, as the fragments of a whole radical generation wars over its broken bones.

Mitterrand, like Wilson, had many political debts to pay off. To head his Government he appointed Pierre Mauroy, very much a French Jim Callaghan: avuncular, reassuring, and lacking in either financial judgment or technical expertise. The Socialists' young Turk, Jean-Pierre Chevenement, got the Ministry of Technology, just as Tony Benn had in 1964.

The President's most serious long-term rival, Michel Rocard, was isolated in a relatively minor ministry, just as his British equivalent, Roy Jenkins, had been under Wilson. Like the 1964 Labour Government, the

they were astonished by the realization that Mitterrand, long regarded as a scheming old fox, was intent on doing exactly what he had said he would do.

A year on, the Government is clearly in trouble. Mitterrand has — again in contrast to Wilson — left Mauroy and his ministers a pretty free hand, the results have often been chaotic. Almost alone the communist ministers have been loyal, circumspect and kept their heads down. But the Government is not pulling together as a coherent team and Mauroy's increasingly maladroit performance suggests that his Prime Ministerial days may be numbered.

Over this somewhat confused scene Mitterrand presides in almost regal style. Even the occasionally acid remarks he drops at his ministers' *faux pas* have only reinforced his image of calm serenity. He is seen now, far more than he was a year ago, as a true man of principle. Ironically, although he has done more for French Socialists than any man alive, he is regarded as a president above party to a degree only exceeded by de Gaulle.

Probably it won't last. Perhaps the key moment in the last year was when Mitterrand intervened personally to overrule Mauroy and insist, under strong communist pressure that the reduction in the working week to 39 hours must be

Graham Sutherland: portraits of the artist down the years



## Life with a difficult genius

On the eve of the first major retrospective exhibition of Graham Sutherland's pictures for almost 20 years, the painter's biographer, Roger Berthoud, describes the problems of his search for a portrait of the man and his work.

Few relationships can be more taxing than that between a biographer and his subject, be the latter alive or dead. At the height of my involvement with Graham Sutherland, it became almost obsessional: I thought of little other than him and his work, dreamed about them, and kept coming across Sutherlandish trees and objects on my daily walks across Hampstead Heath.

My mouth watered as I porched on some of the more memorable meals he had eaten on the French Riviera, carefully noted in the engagement diaries which, his widow Kathleen had lent me. I pulled my hair in exasperation at another example of his capacity to be dead. At the height of my involvement with Graham Sutherland, it became almost obsessional: I thought of little other than him and his work, dreamed about them, and kept coming across Sutherlandish trees and objects on my daily walks across Hampstead Heath.

I met Sutherland occasionally thereafter, once at Willie Maughan's Villa Mauresque at Cap Ferrat (or Cap Ferret, as the first copy of my book nicely had it), and sometimes had to telephone him: his patron and friend Lord Beaverbrook, the *Evening Standard's* proprietor, liked him to be well covered.

Kathleen, the beautiful

Cerberus, was not always easy to get past. Then, after a six-year spell as a *Times* foreign correspondent, I interviewed him again in the summer of 1978, in the Pembrokeshire whose power to inspire him he had rediscovered in 1967.

"It's one of the reassuring things in life how little Roger has changed," I remembered — nay, treasured — him saying to Kathleen shortly after he had, with typical courtesy, met me in his overpowered Jaguar at Haverfordwest railway station. How alas, increasingly handsome up to the age of 60, had aged somewhat, and needed a stick to support an arthritic knee.

At some stage of a longish day together, I commented on the apparent lack of a

biography on him. True, he replied (yet odd, his voice implied). I recalled the implicit encouragement when I produced my Japanese

new administration was bursting not only with talent but with opinionated and inexperienced men and women who talked too much and quarrelled too openly.

Above all, Mitterrand's administration, like Wilson's, was faced by the immediate challenge of an over-valued currency under acute pressure.

Mitterrand faced this challenge with a grit and determination that Wilson never showed. Despite the visible unhappiness of his finance minister, Delors, he fulfilled his pledge to take communists into the Government. The currency was held over the summer until a well-managed devaluation could be staged in the autumn. The television networks were purged of their Giscardian toadies. The minimum wage, pensions and social security benefits were all increased.

When the Minister of Justice prevaricated over dismantling France's authoritarian edifice of national security laws, he was promptly fired and replaced with the country's leading civil rights lawyer. The nationalization of a whole third of French industry and all the banks was rammed through despite fierce parliamentary and judicial obstruction.

The shock was considerable. Partly, the French were simply dazed at the extent of the peaceful revolution for which they had voted; partly,

Doubtless I had been nervous, but hostile? Overwhelmed rather by the Sutherland charm, to which relatively few people — mainly women — were immune.

Typically, and no doubt for a variety of reasons, he sent me a telegram of congratulations when my flattering article appeared. Henry Moore, I recall, was noticeably cool about it when I bumped into him at the cheese counter of Holland & Barrett's shortly afterwards in Bishop's Stortford.

I met Sutherland occasionally thereafter, once at Willie Maughan's Villa Mauresque at Cap Ferrat (or Cap Ferret, as the first copy of my book nicely had it), and sometimes had to telephone him: his patron and friend Lord Beaverbrook, the *Evening Standard's* proprietor, liked him to be well covered.

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cassette recorder. "You don't do good shorthand?" Overwhelmed again, I finally removed the last excuse for not confronting my potential mediocrity as an author.

With typical initial enthusiasm, he readily agreed to be my first biographical subject; and we discussed "your project" as he tactfully called it, over lunch at the Connaught Hotel, by then his habitual London resting place.

This is the life, I thought, toying with a *cubilic de saumon*, and envisaging perhaps 24 hours of taped interviews with him, topped up with a few dozen with his closer friends and associates. Conversation with him was always a delight: he took a keen interest in public affairs, kept in touch with the art world, had a quick, often felicitous wit, and a flattering capacity to listen and pounce on a good idea, thus combining good manners and intelligence.

He warned me that he tended to be overcommitted and must give priority to his work. But all seemed to start well. He gave me a short list of friends I might usefully talk to. Yet when I went to Wales again in the summer of 1980 for our first full working encounter (he went twice a year from his main home above Merton, near France's Italian border), his mood seemed clouded. He was, however, eventually admitted, having doubts about the book. Impressionable as ever, he had been nobbled by a friend I had interviewed, who had passed on some of my questions. He was worried by their trend, and it took many reassurances about my seriousness before the sun of his charm shone again.

Later he showed me one of his favourite estuaries, and then we settled down in his hotel in Milford Haven for a talk. I produced my Japanese

new administration was bursting not only with talent but with opinionated and inexperienced men and women who talked too much and quarrelled too openly.

A

## ONE MORE YEAR

Negotiations on reducing Britain's payment to the European Community have been going so badly that the Government probably has no option but to try to negotiate for a one year holding arrangement with a promise to try again next year. If the figures are right such an arrangement could be good for Britain but it will be bad for the Community. It will mean that the whole messy wrangle will start again in 1983, just in time to get embroiled in the next general election. Constant argument over who should pay the bill is no way to make the Community a force for progress.

Britain has been looking for a relatively long term agreement on the Budget question with guarantees of extra payments if things go wrong. The other Community countries have been offering a shorter period (three years instead of five) with a fixed scale of payments. They have also been offering less money than Britain wants, so that this year the United Kingdom would make a net contribution of around £500m. This is not good enough, even as a temporary agreement.

There is no reason why Britain, one of the poorest Community countries, should be the biggest payer. If the government agrees to an unfair arrangement this year it will rule out any chance of doing better in later years. That is not acceptable, and the other members of the EEC should show they recognise this fact by increasing the size of their offer. If they do not do so, the government would have no choice but to press on with its demands at the cost of great disruption to the Community.

Recognizing a problem is not the same thing as solving

it and the Community's efforts so far have been less than half-hearted. This year's farm price settlement, with increases of more than 10 per cent will make matters worse. The Community needs to increase its offer to the Budget contribution. That tactic shows little sign of having been successful, but it has caused great problems for the Community as a whole. It is in everyone's interest to come up with a settlement which allows the problem to be solved.

The natural government preoccupation with the crisis over the Falklands means that now is a bad time for the UK to try to come up with proposals which deal with the Community's long-term budgetary problem. But that problem has to be solved.

The present system has two main defects. The first is that too high a proportion of Community revenue is raised through levies on imports of food. This is bound to put a country such as Britain, which is not self-supporting, at a disadvantage. Although the United Kingdom has switched its sources of supply to some extent it is still bound to be a significant net importer from the rest of the world, which means that its gross contribution to the Community's funds will be large. The second defect in the current system is that the Community spends too much money on agriculture and not enough on other things. This imbalance in spending hits Britain hardest because we have a smaller farming population, but it is a problem for the Community as a whole, which has long been recognized as such.

Recognizing a problem is not the same thing as solving

## Standing firm on the EEC Budget

From Mr Robert Jackson, MEP for Upper Thames (Conservative)

Sir, A malign coincidence has brought together internal and external crisis in the European Community, both affecting Britain. Over this weekend we are seeking to renew the Community's actions against Argentina at precisely the same moment as we are asking for very substantial budgetary payments from the Community, and blocking the adoption of the European farm price package.

The question which the Government has had to face is whether this is the time when long term reform can be carried through. Most of the factors point against it. The United Kingdom needs the support of its European partners over the Falklands affair. Although they are unlikely to desert us simply because of a disagreement over farm prices, a major row over European finance now would weaken the unity which has been achieved.

Nor do the circumstances within the Community suggest that long-term reform is ripe. Little progress has been made on reforming the structure of Community spending. There is, as yet, no consensus that the system of finance should contain what amounts to a safety net to prevent a country such as Britain facing unexpected increases in its bills from the Community.

The United Kingdom would thus be right to agree on a one-year arrangement, accept agreement on farm price increases (though reluctantly) and work constructively to reach a better solution next year. The two conditions which the Government should insist on being met are that this year's rebate be more than the £450m offered and that a new agreement be negotiated next year.

Yours etc.  
ROBERT JACKSON,  
4 Churton Place, SW1.  
May 13.

## PANORAMA'S BLIND SPOT

When the presenter of a television programme joins the attack upon it, it is evident that this is not a simple battle between broadcasters and politicians. It is important that this should be appreciated, because otherwise those who were unhappy at last Monday's *Panorama* might conclude that this justified the more general hue and cry over the BBC's coverage of the crisis. In his courageous letter, which was published on this page yesterday, Mr Robert Kee made it clear that he was criticising the programme not because the minority view was heard on it — he expressly approved of that — nor because it gave offence to politicians, but because he believed it had failings in broadcasting terms.

The purpose of the programme — as explained by its editor, Mr George Carey, in another letter — was to examine the minority view and the reasoning behind it. So four backbenchers, two Tories and two Labour, all of them critical of Government policy, were interviewed; as was the chairman of the Conservative Party, Mr Cecil Parkinson, whose conversation with Mr Kee concluded the programme.

It is a familiar television technique to build up in the first part of a programme a case which the principal interviewee is then invited to answer. This did not work on this occasion for two reasons. Most of the specific assertions of the critics were not subjected to sufficient scrutiny; and the juxtaposition of these sharply

contrasting views was liable to give the casual viewer a misleading impression of the balance of parliamentary opinion.

It is true that it was stated that the critics were a minority. But the impact on the viewer who is not well informed on the range of parliamentary opinion has to be considered. He could well conclude as he saw one backbencher after another, from different parties, putting the case against the Government — with no backbencher setting out the other point of view — that ministers were pursuing their policy in the face of a generally sceptical, if not openly hostile, House of Commons.

It is evident that a good many people felt that this was the message conveyed by the programme. This was not what the programme-makers themselves intended. It was not what the programme actually said. But, as everyone knows, the general impression created by a television programme is critical. The objection to it is that it affronted the politicians, but that it was misleading; and to be misleading in this way at such a time was bound to cause much offence.

The impression could have been avoided by including a mainstream Conservative backbencher and a Labour supporter of his own front bench, as well as the dissidents. The effect would have been to blur the sweet simplicity of the contrast between Mr Parkinson and the critics. But it is one of the fallacies of television that

## GOURETS OF ENGLAND UNITE

The British have an undeserved reputation for disgusting food. Our national cuisine has had a bad press, from Alfred's invention of *Gâteau Athénée Flambé* to Samuel Johnson's recipe for salad, "a cucumber should be well sliced, and dressed with pepper and vinegar, and then thrown out as good for nothing"; and from our lumps of sweet suet that inspired the French to nickname us *les poudingues* to our alleged gulosity for chips with everything. It is quite unfair. Anybody who minds his belly at all is nervously aware that the land is rich with regional delicacies: the jellied eels and mushy peas of the East End; the tripe and onions of the North-West; the ported head, the haggis and bashed neeps of Scotland; the traditional English breakfast of fatty bacon and well greased egg. Anybody who minds what he eats will note, with a shudder, the recent British fad for health-food shops, wholemeal cooking, Royal Jelly, and other delicious sacraments that go with the religion of jogging.

were valued more than sex, success, and sport. Savings, entertainment, even holidays matter far less to Britons than what they get up to at the table. Only 8 per cent of them rated politics as very important. Contrary to our John Bull image, we are a nation of closer gastronomes and oenophiles.

The social survey records that more than half the homes in Britain now have freezers; that Britain is third in the international table of frozen food consumption; and that estimating just on the price of raw ingredients, home-made cakes are more expensive than the frozen equivalents. Eat your heart out, King Alfred. These last findings were particularly gratifying to the company-commissioning the social survey, our largest firm of freezers of food. It may be we are meant to mark by our answers to questionnaires God's scorn for all polls and surveys. It is a not always law-abiding city.

I am sure that I am not alone in being shocked at this. We must be the only mammalian species to use its females to preserve the communal peace. The present policy shames us all.

Yours faithfully,  
BRENDAN HALPIN,  
11 Park Street,  
Charlbury,  
Oxfordshire.

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

## Keeping an eye on Falklands reporting

From Dr Timothy Hollins

Sir, Your correspondents on the broadcast coverage of the Falklands crisis (May 13) have noted a number of interesting points. Sir Angus Maude criticizes BBC interviewers, with some justice, for asking exclusively negative questions of the "But isn't this likely to alienate" variety. Does this not itself indicate that the preponderance of those interviewed are supporters of the Government and the line which the Government has taken?

The BBC is clearly in a quandary. It demonstrates support for the majority view by giving greater air-time to adherents of the present policy than to dissidents. Yet at the same time it feels morally bound by the paramount position it accords to "right" and "truth" to question all such statements. That the corporation spends much time discussing and questioning Government decisions and actions is thus, paradoxically, proof of its general acceptance of the line the Government has taken.

This present attack on the BBC by the Argentinians has told the story. It reinforces the need for an "off-air" video archive where material which is subject to criticism can be objectively analyzed. It is appalling that whilst all printed publications are deposited in copyright libraries, the broadcast material which informs our democracy and dominates our culture is very largely lost.

This is particularly true of news and current affairs programmes where often neither a transcript of a spontaneous interview nor a recording of a live programme is kept by the broadcasting organization concerned. Whilst welcoming S. L. Blackmore's call for an open-access monitoring unit, therefore, I would suggest that a full-scale off-air broadcasting video archive is even more desirable, as well as being both technically and economically feasible. It should be established without delay.

Finally Mr John Stokes describes broadcasting as "in essence only a branch of show business". Lord Reith's original conception was of broadcasting as "the nervous system of the body politic" and "an integrator for democracy". Have we advanced so far as to believe that these ideals are incapable of realization? I venture to hope not.

Yours faithfully,  
T. J. HOLLINS,  
9 St Margaret's Road,  
Oxford.  
May 13.

From Mr Anthony Chinneck

Sir, As someone who until retirement at the end of 1976 had spent four years as Deputy Chief of Public Relations at the Ministry of Defence, I picks out the very items arms, or the export of which the EEC immediately imposed a total ban.

How unfortunate for Mr Simmerson, too, that he didn't have a chance of reading beforehand your leader entitled "Time to be nice to Europe" (published appropriately on the same page as his letter), in which you talk of the Community's "prompt and unanimous show of solidarity" the "almost miraculous" speed with which it reacted, and the need "in our calculation of British interests, to assign a substantial and positive value to the promotion of harmony and cooperation within the European Community".

It was also bad luck for him that he didn't wait for today's *Times* (May 1), in which Nicholas Ashford writes: "The American measures fall well short of the trade and economic sanctions adopted by Britain's partners in the European Community".

It would have been difficult indeed for Mr Simmerson to have been more wrong and unfortunate than he was. But then, when it comes to Europe, I'm afraid he's addled, quite.

Yours faithfully,  
DEREK PRAG,  
The Euro-centre,  
Maynard House,  
The Common,  
Harfield,  
Herts.  
May 1.

## The jury system

From Mr T. R. M. Simon

Sir, Last year I sat on a jury at the Inner London Crown Court, and we were told by the Usher that if we had any questions, to submit them as a note to the Judge through him. I did so in a theft case and, as a direct result, the Judge asked the prosecution for further evidence. This turned out to destroy their case and turned a probable conviction into a certain acquittal.

I suggest that an explanation of how to ask questions should be a standard part of jury briefing in the future.

Yours sincerely,  
T. R. M. SIMON,  
13 Winches Road,  
South Croydon,  
Surrey.

## Woman on patrol

From Mr Brendan Halpin

Sir, A 19-year-old woman police constable has been injured in an attack by thugs. This brave young lady had been given the "equal opportunity" now granted to her sex to go on solitary foot patrols in the depths of the night in a not always law-abiding city.

I am sure that I am not alone in being shocked at this. We must be the only mammalian species to use its females to preserve the communal peace. The present policy shames us all.

Yours faithfully,

BRENDAN HALPIN,

11 Park Street,

Charlbury,

Oxfordshire.

## Letters to the Editor

## Keeping an eye on Falklands reporting

From Sir Charles Mott-Radcliffe

Sir, It seems unlikely that the Intelligence Branch of the Argentine Ministry of Defence has been unduly overworked at this time of crisis. The British media has kindly provided that with information of a scale which seems little short of hair-raising to those of us of ripe age who served in World War II. The fact that there has been no formal declaration of war in no way diminishes the risks to the lives of those serving with the task force.

The Argentinians have been told the size and composition of the task force; what its capabilities are and are not; the options open to the force commander; the fact that the same teams of Harriers reduced the number available to 17 (if I remember correctly) until they can be replaced by 20 now on their way, and the estimated time of arrival with the squadron. This sounds much more like the media's assessment of the chances of retaining or losing the Ashes in a Test series between England and Australia than of hostilities when lives are at risk.

Mr Peter Snow, of the BBC TV Centre, tells us (May 8) he hopes that "most members of the British public would be as concerned as we would if we were expected to cease this constant questioning of those who have power to protect events" particularly at a time when so many lives are at stake".

Of course the British public has a right to know what is going on, and the element of security must surely be taken into account. The information hitherto so readily available through the media and read and heard by the Argentinians can hardly be said to have reduced the casualty risk to our servicemen in the South Atlantic. Yours faithfully,

CHARLES MOTT-RADCLIFFE,  
Barningham Hall,  
Mallard,  
Norwich.  
May 10.

From Lord Jenkins of Putney

Sir, Shaken by cries of "treachery" in the Commons I asked to see a videotape of the cause of the uproar.

I made notes as I saw it, while I claim no scientific accuracy, my estimate was that about four sevenths of the programme was pro-Government; rather more than two sevenths showed reasonable doubt or criticism of one sort or another; and in less than one seventh something of the Argentine case was heard. As a whole it was much more effective pro-Government propaganda than if it had been completely uncritical. If the Prime Minister, her less perceptive backbenchers and their heated correspondents were allowed to have their way, they could not long enjoy their present widespread support on the issue. The BBC knows its business best.

But even if it is true that the general effect of the programme was cooling, is not the BBC performing a public service in seeking to deflate the balloon of jingoism before geographical reality does it much more painfully?

Yours faithfully,  
HUGH JENKINS,  
House of Lords,  
May 12.

From Mr E. W. L. Barlow

Sir, There has been considerable discussion in your columns of late about the morality of war and, in the most recent, with the South Atlantic crisis in mind, you have called upon St Augustine's teaching on the just war.

A point which strikes me is that all those presently on their way to the Falkland Islands are professional fighting men paid to go anywhere at any time on our behalf and irrespective of the moral case for doing so. What does St Augustine have to say to them? Very little, I would have thought, for there is no way in which any of them could be given a guarantee that every operation in which he might become involved throughout his service life could satisfy St Augustine's requirements for a just war. Rather, it would seem that no Christian basis exists for bearing arms professionally.

Is this really so?

Yours faithfully,  
E. W. L. BARLOW,  
26 Petersham House,  
Harrington Road, SW7.

## The Baptist view

From Mr Bernard Green

Sir, It appears that on the Falklands issue the Churches cannot win. In the BBC "Sunday" programme Church leaders were taken to task for their "deafening silence". On Monday your correspondent, Clifford Longley, argued that statements made last week by the Baptist Union Assembly and the British Council of Churches would have been better left unsaid because we lacked the political competence to make them. Then on Tuesday you featured Ted Harrison's "Onward whoso Christian soldiers?" repeating the arguments that Christian leaders must debate and question the moral issues and not be afraid to be heard on "the undiluted Gospel message".

It is true that we do not have inside knowledge of events; they change so rapidly that within an hour of my writing they may be considerably different. What I would wish to emphasize is that even at this late stage every attempt should be made to achieve a solution by non-violent means.

The concept of two nations slugging it out against one another is a dangerous and expensive anachronism. It is an anachronism because it smacks of nationalism and we live in a

global village. It is dangerous because it could easily lead to an escalation of war beyond both nations' control and may not stop short of a nuclear holocaust. It is expensive because many human lives are at risk and too many have already been lost.

The seeds of future strife are being sown; this could produce a highly volatile situation in which a nationalist solution has to be maintained from a distance for many years to come.

It was for such reasons that Baptists in their Assembly last week stressed the necessity of an international solution through the United Nations, urging our Government to avoid escalation of the conflict by all possible means. Is it too much to ask that Britain should have the courage to give a moral lead to the world?

One thing is crystal clear. God loves both nations and desires peace between them. If we claim to be Christians, we must work and pray with others for a solution as near as possible to the goal for which Jesus taught us to pray. "They will be done on earth".

Yours sincerely,  
BERNARD GREEN,  
General Secretary,  
The Baptist Union of Great  
Britain and Ireland,  
Baptist Church House,  
4 Southampton Row, WC1.

May 4.

## Catholic Church and contraception

From Mr Keith C. Clarke

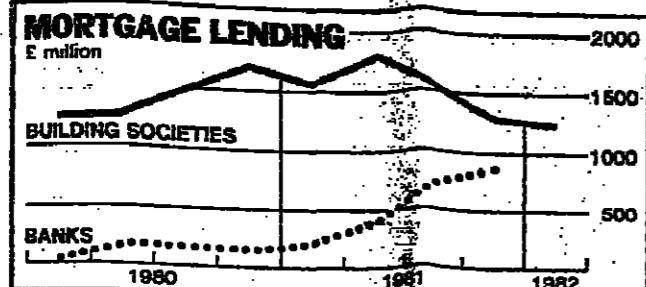
Sir, Monsignor Leonard's letter on "Contraception" (May 8) is deeply touching. We learn that Cardinal Hume joins with the Pope in wanting "better arguments" to underpin the assertions in *Humanae Vitae* — assertions modestly described in the encyclical as axiomatic. I wish them well. But they are on dangerous ground.

If these novel arguments manage to repair the shattered credibility of the Catholic Church's traditional moral code of conduct, then family life will truly be a triumph for the working of the Holy Spirit. But if they simply turn out to be a rehash of the tautological apologetics of old, such efforts will be rewarded by an exodus from the Catholic Church even more dramatic than experienced since 1968.

My own memory may be longer than that of Monsignor Leonard or, alternatively, my perspectives different. Thirty years ago in the North of England priests often preached to "family congregations" about the evils of contraception, and tawdry little *Catholic Truth Society* pamphlets upon the topic festooned just about every church bookshelf.

As to the forthcoming papal visit, it might be more





Money promised to homebuyers by the building societies remained at near record levels during April, with net new commitments totalling £1,416m compared with the all-time high of £1,491m in March. Building societies also did well on the deposit-taking side during April, registering net receipts of £573m, the highest figures since January 1981 when they took in £446m. Net receipts in March stood at £52m.

#### STOCK EXCHANGES

FT Index 590.6 up 5.4  
FT Gilt 69.15 down 0.06  
FT Allshare 336.93 up 1.06  
Bargains 17,790  
Tokyo Nikkei Dow Jones index 7,575.81 down 27.40  
Hongkong Hang Seng Index 1,367.53 down 16.32

#### INTEREST RATES

Base rates 13 per cent  
3 month interbank 13 1/4-13 1/2  
Euro-currency Rates  
3 month dollar 14 1/4%-14 1/2%  
3 month DM 8 1/4%-8 1/2%  
3 month Fr 23 1/2-23

#### Braniff 'will fly again'

Braniff, the first big airline to go bankrupt in the United States since the barnstorming days of the 1930s, is predicting that it will fly again, says many lawyers and analysts doubt it. They are wondering who will be next. Mr Howard Putnam, Braniff's chief executive, said yesterday that he had not joined the group to preside over its liquidation. "We'll be back, whether under the name of Braniff or somebody else," he said.

#### US car sales rise sharply

Sales of United States cars rose by 18 per cent in early May, a sharper increase than expected. General Motors sold the most cars as buyers responded to its cut-price financing rates as against sales promotions by other manufacturers.

In response, Chrysler has begun a sales incentive programme in which dealers can get as much as \$500 for each car sold.

#### £8m Thailand aircraft deal

Thailand's national airline has ordered four thirty-foot Short 330 commuter airliners from the Government-owned Belfast aerospace company. The contract, worth nearly £8m, was announced in Belfast yesterday, when the first two aircraft were handed over to Air Marshal Prayut Prahachan, Thai Airways' managing director.

#### Approval hope for ulcer drug

A Food and Drug Administration advisory panel has recommended approval of a new ulcer treatment drug. Known as Ranitidine, the drug would be marketed by Glaxo Inc., the United States subsidiary of Glaxo Holdings Ltd. An FDA spokesman said in Washington yesterday that the advisory panel's recommendation did not guarantee FDA approval of the new drug. The spokesman said the FDA's bureau of drugs would analyse results of tests on Ranitidine, and there was no way of determining when a final decision will be made.

#### Boards axed

Orders were laid before Parliament yesterday for the winding up of training boards in air transport and travel, computers, chemicals and allied products, footwear, leather and fur skin, iron and steel, knitting, lace and net, manmade fibres, wool jute and flax. Mr Peter Macmillan, Employment Minister, said he hoped to announce within a few weeks the winding up of a further eight training boards which the Government decided to scrap last November.

#### Wholesale rises

Japan's unadjusted wholesale price index (base 1975) rose 0.3 per cent last month to 136.4. The April index was up 2.8 per cent, compared to the same month last year. West Germany's wholesale price index (base 1976) rose 0.5 per cent in April to stand 6.2 per cent higher than in April last year. United States wholesale prices, as measured by the producer price index for finished goods, rose 0.1 per cent seasonally adjusted last month.

#### COMPANIES

GEERS GROSS profits dropped £100,000 last year to just over £1m on turnover up from £46.5m to £53.3m. The reduction was blamed on lower margins on London business. Building group M. J. CLEESON has increased pre-tax profits from £465,000 to £583,000 on a turnover down from £29m to £23m. The figures reflect the increasing importance from non-trading sources. Profits of ALLIED PLANT dropped from £1m to £44,000 in the 12 months to last December and went into loss of £976,000 after an extraordinary item.

#### PRICE CHANGES

Johnson Group 236 up 29  
Trident TV 'A' 76 up 9  
Leigh Interests 108 up 12  
Glaxo 691 up 24  
British Sugar 505 up 15  
Minet Holdings 187 up 10  
GEC 902 up 10

Geers Gross 740 up 5  
Massey-Ferguson 140 up 8  
Philips Lamp 562 down 25  
Churchbury Estates 600 down 15  
Pearl 378 down 6

## Lloyds Bank plans national estate agency network

By Baron Phillips

Lloyds Bank is set to make an ambitious expansion into the estate agency business after its acquisition of the Norfolk-based practice of Charles Hawkins & Son. The banks aims to have a national network of 100 agents, operating under the Blackhorse banner within a few years.

Last night Mr Roy Mercer, a director of Blackhorse Agencies, the company established to run the estate agency business, said he expected to acquire about 100 practices within the next five years.

Already discussions are being held with a further three firms on London, the South East and Bristol.

#### LONDON CLOSE

Sterling \$1.8250, up 10 points  
Index 90.4, unchanged  
DM 4.2050  
Fr 149.850  
Yen 430  
Dollar  
Index 112.8, up 0.4  
DM 2.3055, up 108 points  
Gold \$335.10, up \$2.80

possibilities because of the lack of new orders.

The Chancellor has dismissed claims that high oil taxes are discouraging North Sea developments — although he conceded that the offshore oil construction industry is facing a difficult period.

"In a highly competitive world it will always be a struggle to survive," Sir Geoffrey Howe said in a speech to the Dundee and Tayside Chamber of Commerce. But the efficient and adaptable companies have the best chance".

Nearly 2,000 workers in production platform and module construction yards in Scotland and the North East have been told of redundancy

Details are expected to be revealed shortly.

But a spokesman for the Incorporated Society of Valuers and Auctioneers said he believed there was a sinister element in Lloyds' move to acquire a large network of estate agents.

"If it grows to a substantial size there is the possibility that after a time the regulating instrument which governs the practice of estate agents—the code of conduct—could be thrown out of the window, especially if other banks join in the race to buy up estate agents around the country," he said last night.

A Lloyds bank official denied that there was anything sinister about its plans.

This is part of the whole area of providing a better home buying service," he said.

This appears to be the key to the Lloyds acquisition. Banks have been competing fiercely with building societies and each other over the past 18 months for a larger slice of the new mortgages cake.

Since Lloyds launched its home loans drive in 1979 it has lent more than £600m for house purchases.

Ultimately the bank hopes to have estate agencies throughout the country enabling them to maintain a high profile among customers as they move from one area to another. Black-

horse Agencies is expected to provide a multi-listing service and to mount a national television advertising campaign when it becomes established.

Other banks are adopting a wait-and-see attitude, but it seems likely that another clearer will move more for a larger slice of the new estate agency business fairly quickly.

Lloyds regards the move into estate agency as a way of winning new customers. Although everyone is now encouraged to ask for a Lloyds mortgage there may be a time when money is not freely available and Blackhorse Agencies' customers will receive preferential treatment.

#### IDA fund shortfall reduced

From Peter Norman  
Helsinki, May 14

Mr A. W. "Tom" Clausen, the president of the World Bank, today claimed some success in his campaign to plug the gaps in the Bank's concessional lending funds. These were created by the refusal of the United States to fulfil its commitments to the International Development Association (IDA), the Bank's soft loan agency.

He told a press conference after a meeting of the development committee of the International Monetary Fund that The Netherlands, Japan and Luxembourg had said they would pay proportionately more of their current commitments to the IDA than the United States.

The situation is not as bleak as it was eight weeks ago, he said, although at the point we ought to be.

Multilateral soft loan agencies like the IDA are the sole source of external finance for the poorest nations, which cannot borrow on financial markets.

The present crisis in the agency has been precipitated by the United States Congress which has cut the United States' contribution on the grounds of budgetary restraint. This action, which reduces the IDA's capacity to finance projects, is a serious impact because other donor countries can cut their contributions in line with the United States.

He estimated that the shortfall in IDA contributions for the year, to the end of June was now about \$1,500m.

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He noted that some countries such as Britain had already paid their contributions for the second year of the current replenishment.

Details of how the bid was organised by blue-blooded stockbrokers Cazenove have still to emerge. But reports suggest a classic case in which the brokers telephoned around the major institutions in the hours before the bid was announced to suggest a price (in this case 113p a share).

The prey was obviously in a weak state. The institutions were under some pressure. They accepted and Gussies were able to gain a strong foothold.

#### Business Editor

## Saturday mornings on the homes front

Barclays' bid for business by re-introducing Saturday opening must be welcome to most of its customers, at least those who, on the surveys, bitterly resented the ending of the weekend service. (See the GUS section.) It is referred to the Monopolies Commission, no-one would be surprised to see Sears step in with a bid of 150p. It's an old maxim that any asset is worth what others are prepared to pay for it. In this case one can question whether the institutions really tested the water to find the temperature.

#### Rights issues Shrinking list

Fears of a long queue of rights issues that could emerge once the Falklands crisis is over now seem to be diminishing. This is yet another factor that is keeping stock market sentiment firm. Grand Metropolitan's failure to make the rumoured rights issue with its figures yesterday, has so far proved a failure.

The banks' existing customers long ago resigned themselves to inconvenient opening hours and have made other arrangements to oblige customers over a weekend, whether it is to open a cash machine or simply by writing cheques over a bar counter. It is unlikely that paying-in and cheque cashing facilities on their own will attract anything more than a trickle of new customers.

Lloyds, which has 11 branches opening on Saturday mornings (compared with Barclays' one), freely admits that in terms of attracting new customers, the experiment has so far proved a failure.

The stronger companies who were in line to be finding plenty of money in the markets of their banks.

Those who have not already had rights issues include a large number of weaker companies who need the cash but find their market price too low to make one attractive. While shares in the healthier companies have moved ahead, the market has polarised, leaving many engineering, property and industrial companies languishing with resultant high yields. The revival of worries that continuing high interest rates may dampen any consumer spending improvement is making forecasts for 1982 earnings uncertain. So many rights issue candidates would have to offer prices at a deep discount to market levels, making the operation very expensive.

Against that background the rights issue list is shrinking as companies decide to impose their price earnings ratio, rather than risk dilution. The improvement in the balance sheet coming from the rights issue could be only temporary, but the additional shares would be a permanent servicing burden.

Property companies are still expected to come to the market for more cash. However, the present large fund of institutional liquidity will probably be spared of this call until property prices improve. The level at which a rights issue is priced will be vastly improved by the news of good property sales.

## Bid for Woodrow Wyatt points to a battle

By Drew Johnston

A battle for Woodrow Wyatt Holdings, the print group where receivers were called in on Thursday, became a distinct possibility yesterday.

London print broker Robert Hart Associates announced yesterday that it was putting together an offer to head off any bid from Mr Robert Maxwell's British Printing and Communications Corporation.

Yesterday, Mr Maxwell was in discussion with union leaders at Wyatt while his representatives moved into the plant to assess the situation.

The consortium headed by

M. J. H. Nightingale & Co. Limited  
27/28 Lovell Lane London EC3R 8EB Telephone 01-821 1212

#### The Over-the-Counter Market

1981/82 High Low Company	Price Chg	(1981) DIVID P. Actual Target
130 180 Ass Brit Ind CULS	129	— 10.0 7.8 —
75 62 Airsprung Group	72xd	— 4.7 6.5 11.4 15.8
51 33 Armitage & Rhodes	43	— 4.3 10.0 3.6 8.1
205 187 Bardon Hill	204	+ 1.7 9.7 4.8 9.9 12.1
107 100 CCL 11.0% Conv Pref	107	— 15.7 14.7 —
265 240 Cindico Group	265	— 26.4 10.0 10.7 12.0
104 61 Deborah Services	62	— 6.0 9.7 3.1 5.8
131 97 Frank Horrell	129	— 6.4 5.0 11.6 12.3 23.9
82 39 Frederick Parker	76	— 6.4 8.4 3.9 7.4
78 46 George Blair	54	—
103 100 Ind Conv Castings	109	+ 1.7 7.3 7.4 7.1 10.8
113 94 Jackson Group	106	+ 1.7 7.0 7.1 7.1
130 103 James Burrough	113	— 8.7 7.7 8.2 10.4
332 238 Robert Jenkins	242	— 31.3 12.9 3.4 8.6
67 51 Scrutton "A"	67	+ 1.5 5.3 7.9 10.3 9.5
222 159 Today & Carlisle	159	— 10.7 6.7 5.1 9.5
15 10 Twinkford Ord	14	—
80 66 Twinkford 15% ULS	80	— 15.0 18.8 —
44 25 Utilex Holdings	25	— 3.0 12.0 4.5 7.6
103 73 Walter Alexander	82	— 6.4 7.8 5.4 9.5
263 212 W. S. Yeates	232	+ 14.5 6.3 6.1 12.1

Prices now available on Prestel page 48146

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Barclays ..... 13%  
BCCL ..... 13%  
Consolidated Crds ..... 13%  
C. Hare & Co ..... 13%  
Lloyds Bank ..... 13%  
Midland Bank ..... 13%  
Nat Westminster ..... 13%  
TSB ..... 13%  
Williams & Glynn's ..... 13%

\* 7 day deposit on sums of under £10,000, £10,000-£25,000, £25,000-£50

## FAMILY MONEY

# Capital gains: new proposals a mess

This week the Institute for Fiscal Studies is holding a luncheon seminar to discuss the indexation of Capital Gains Tax — proposals for which have been described by one stockbroker as "a complete dog's dinner".

The Chancellor, anxious to do something for those who suffer tax on inflationary gains, introduced changes in the Budget which would provide a substantial measure of relief. But his proposals have come in for much criticism — not least of all from the Stock Exchange whose members are likely to bear the full brunt of the costs of the new indexation calculations and administration. And it is not difficult to see why.

Many private investors with a portfolio of long-term holdings of shares would have some difficulty in working out their Capital Gains Tax under the existing rules. If the Government's proposals get through the statute book unaltered, it will mean that the calculations will be totally beyond the average investor who will be obliged to employ a professional — hardly a desirable state of affairs.

And if the average investor has difficulty in working out his CGT liability there is little reason to suppose that the average clerk in a tax office will do any better. The Inland Revenue already manages to make mistakes in some 27 per cent of income tax coding notices which are relatively straightforward. The possibility of total chaos in the new CGT proposals are implemented must be substantial.

## Fund to ride a US recovery

There is a forceful argument that says that if there is to be worldwide economic recovery it will happen first in the United States. The only really dubious point is when? Unit trust managers Henderson believe it is not far away and is launching this weekend an American Recovery Trust which aims to take advantage of the turnaround — when it comes.

Henderson's strength is undoubtedly in the area of specialist funds. Among overseas trusts it has six trusts in the top half of the league table over the 12-month period with Henderson European at 10th, Henderson Pacific Smaller Companies at 20th and Henderson North American at 22nd.

Its Special Situations fund is sixth in the growth fund league table with Capital Growth at number 10, while Henderson Oil and Natural Resources stands at four in the specialist performance table.

The new fund is an American Recovery Trust which will concentrate on investment in three principal sectors.



Richard Henderson expects recovery.

collapse in share price following a temporary fall in profits. The third area being companies where the injection of new management skills is expected to have a significant impact on profit performance.

What about the exchange rate risk? "I would have thought the dollar would be quite strong over the next six months," says Ben Wrey, but he is not expecting and significant change in the dollar/sterling exchange rate.

Why buy Henderson's American Recovery fund when there are already several others in the market? It is much easier to make a small fund perform well and managers tend to go all out with a new fund to produce the best track record possible.

"We think we have at least as much expertise in this field as other groups," comments Wrey. Henderson's other American trusts, Henderson's North American and Henderson Cabot American Smaller Companies have shown growth of 78 per cent and 100 per cent respectively over the past five years.

## Getting an advance on antiques for auction

work out whether or not she is liable.

The proposals have also been criticized on other grounds. While future capital gains will be indexed, because indexation will be based on acquisition cost rather than 1982 value, long-term holders of assets will continue to be unfairly treated. Indexation of their acquisition cost will bear no relation to future increases in the value of the asset arising from continued inflation.

The proposals have been described as typical of the Civil Service's obsession with equity above practicability. Skeptics have taken the view that Inland Revenue officials wanted to scupper the whole idea of indexation so deliberately concocted the most complicated scheme they year.

The auctioneer will decide how much to advance, says Mr Humber. But there is a minimum of £250 and the objects must be high-quality, easily assessable items of proven marketability. There is a minimum charge period for an advance of eight weeks with the interest rate charged of 4% per cent a week equivalent to an annual rate of 39 per cent.

Finally, if the Government does go ahead with its proposals and indexes capital gains, what does it propose to do for investors with bank deposits, building society accounts and the like, all of whom have suffered massive capital losses in real terms and have been subjected to the added burden of taxes at times as high as 83 per cent on the income? Aren't these investors entitled to relief?

This difficult-to-digest explanation is simple compared with the total incomprehensibility of some of the detail. What chance does the typical private investor in shares — an elderly widow who has inherited money — have of applying these rules to their own affairs? Useless to say that she won't have a CGT liability and therefore won't need to. She has to know how to do the sums to

the proposals have also been criticized on other grounds. While future capital gains will be indexed, because indexation will be based on acquisition cost rather than 1982 value, long-term holders of assets will continue to be unfairly treated. Indexation of their acquisition cost will bear no relation to future increases in the value of the asset arising from continued inflation.

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Leasehold flats are often homebuyers' first choice, but there can be problems on insurance

## The confessions of a worried leaseholder

I have just claimed £300 from an insurance company to which I was not sure I was strictly entitled. The reason I am not worried about making this potentially damaging confession is that the insurance company concerned is quite happy with the very situation, and I was totally unaware that I might be in the wrong.

This latest episode in my action-packed relations with the insurance industry (last autumn, the house caught fire) highlights a very grey, if not positively black, side of property insurance — the problems leaseholders have in making sure they are adequately covered, or even covered at all.

Several years ago I bought a modest seaside flat for my mother. Under the terms of the 99-year lease, the freeholder arranged the insurance for the whole property and recouped the premium from the various leaseholders. After a few years no one bothered to ask for the premiums. The property changed hand several times in quick succession. No one knew who the owner was, let alone whether the building was insured.

He believes that with annual auction house turnover topping £500m, there is an immense and untapped market which will not only benefit the vendor but give the chosen auction houses a competitive edge over their rivals.

By offering the service in their advertising they will attract more goods to their sale rooms, be under less pressure to sell and settle quickly, and hopefully provide a better service.

It is not clear which auction houses are about to be signed up but after working on the idea for the past year, talks are at an advanced stage with a number of large firms.

These will almost certainly include Christies and Sotheby's.

While the provincial auctioneer might not be allowed to make an advance against an unknown Rembrandt, Mr Humber is convinced that it is a far safer way of getting a fair price for that valuable heirloom than the fast auction sales started last year by certain auction houses which had a depressing effect on saleroom prices.

Gareth David

One insurance man explained it to me: "The fact that you have a lease means you have a right to inhabit the flat for so many years. You don't own the bricks and mortar and you may not have an insurable interest in them."

Whether an individual leaseholder does, or does not, have an insurable interest depends on what is in the lease. If several insurers and the BIA claim that if the freeholder is responsible for the insurance then that is that. If he under-insures or fails to insure at all, your only recourse is to sue him for breach of covenant and damage.

The drawbacks of going to court are obvious. First a freeholder who has been irresponsible enough not to insure the property is unlikely to have the cash to compensate the leaseholders. In addition the leaseholder may not have the resources to bring a contested action — particularly if paying for alternative accommodation.

It appears that there is no easy answer. If you are responsible for the internal decorations or have made expensive internal improve-

ments such as new wooden floors, central heating and the like, which are not strictly part of the buildings, you can generally insure these without too much trouble.

So far as the building's insurance is concerned, ask your solicitor (preferably at the time of purchase) to insist that the freeholder registers your interest in the property with the insurer.

You can then deal directly with the insurance company and discover whether the property is inadequately covered — or if the freeholder fails to pay the premium.

For leaseholders who do what I did and take out a policy to be on the safe side, the worry must be whether the insurer would contest liability if there was a large claim.

Most insurers turn a blind eye to the strict legalities where small claims are concerned and pay out. But would they be able to accommodate on a total loss of £40,000?

If, like me, you have insurance and are not sure whether you are covered, write to your insurance company and get them to confirm the position.

So far as Commercial Union is concerned the issue is clear cut. They confirm that they will give full cover to leaseholders who are worried about the extent of cover taken out by the freeholder. But only one policy on the market has been designed to deal specifically with this situation.

Knight Flatts Protection Plan was launched a couple of weeks ago by insurance brokers Knight, Ellis and Cornhill Insurance. Under this policy the leaseholder can be reimbursed the value of the lease if the flat is still uninhabitable or inaccessible two years after damage or disaster.

Margaret Brummond

## MONEY TALK

### Betting on an unlikely scheme

It is doubtful whether dealing in racehorses is quite what the Chancellor had in mind when he introduced his business start-up scheme to encourage entrepreneurs. But this is the use it has been put to by investment adviser Julian Gibbs who is confident that investors will be able to claim full tax relief on investments of up to £30,000 in a horse-trading company.

Minimum investment is £1,000 and top rate taxpayers could have a share in 12 horses at a net cost of only £250, says Mr Gibbs.

The scheme appears to be taking advantage of the £20,000 worth of income tax relief granted to investors in new businesses. The original relief when the scheme was first introduced in the 1981 Finance Act was £10,000 per annum but was upped to £20,000 in the March Budget. Investors were also given the facility to carry forward unused relief from 1981-82 into 1982-83 — hence the maximum investment in Julian Gibbs' new scheme of £30,000.

What the Inland Revenue will think of Mr Gibbs' horse trading enterprise is difficult to judge but initial reaction is that it will not work. Investors are warned by Mr Gibbs that "this should be considered as a speculative investment, but the odds are considerably shortened with the help of the taxman". This assumes that the taxman's help is forthcoming.

### £1m on loan

Accountants, solicitors and other professionals have lined up over £1 million worth of loans through Barclays Bank's unsecured loan facility. The scheme is linked to a self-employed pension contract and presently some 25 insurance companies are approved by Barclays. Professionals can borrow from Barclay's up to 15 times their annual contribution to a self-employed pension plan, though the loan is not automatic or guaranteed. The loan is eventually repaid on retirement out of the converted pension benefits.

"We have made a positive decision to try and extend our lending to professionals," says Barclays' David Rouse, who master-minded the scheme. "Provisional returns from some 60 of our branches indicate that loans totaling £1 million have been agreed".

Money borrowed has to be used for business purposes — usually the purchase or extension of business premises, or the purchase of a stake in a partnership. In the initial stages the loan facility is likely to prove better business for the life offices associated with Barclays. An unsecured loan facility is a useful marketing ploy when selling pension policies to the self-employed. The preferential interest rate is the other attraction — only 2 per cent over Barclays' base rate. Minimum premium which qualifies for the facility is £3,000 per annum.

### A change of heart

Getting caught by the Inland Revenue is not the only risk you run if you are a tax evader. The Government's freezing of assets of Argentinian residents has presented some of the London banks with a ticklish problem. It appears that some customers who had claimed Argentinian residence — presumably because as non-residents, the interest on their accounts would not be declared to the Inland Revenue — are now revealing (or claiming) that they were not really resident in Argentina at all and please could they have their money back.

The banks, anxious not to reveal how easy it is for customers to pull the wool over their eyes, are doing the proper thing and refusing to release the deposits.

### Service overlooked

In the flurry over Barclays' Bank's announcement of Saturday morning opening 400 selected branches starting in August, the fact that National Westminster Bank is now offering 100 per cent home loans was overlooked.

Borrowers with NatWest will now be able to obtain a 100 per cent loan on homes up to £40,000 and 95 per cent loans above that figure. Maximum term has been extended from 25 to 30 years. Borrowers should remember that 100 per cent loans means 100 per cent of the bank's valuation — not necessarily the same thing as the asking price.

### Soldiers' fears

Since the departure of the task force, fears have been expressed that our soldiers may find their life assurance excludes death or injury as a result of military conflict. The British Insurance Brokers' Association stresses that free advice is available from insurance brokers who specialize in arranging insurance for service personnel. These brokers are all members of BIBA's specialist group — The Armed Forces Insurance Brokers Committee and a list of members is available from pay officers in the army.

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## Tax savings on a portable pension plan

Of the 21 million employees in this country, only 11.5 million will receive any pension from their firm when they retire. The rest are expected to make their own arrangements and are largely unaware that if they are in "non-pensionable" employment, they are eligible for full tax relief on contributions to a "self-employed" pension scheme.

To qualify for this tax relief you have to be either genuinely self-employed, or working for a firm which does not have a pension scheme. Even if the company does have a scheme, if you choose to opt out, you can obtain full tax relief on personal pension contributions.

For younger employees and those who change jobs frequently, this may be the best course of action.

Clearly if your employer runs a good pension scheme and you intend to remain until retirement age, it makes no sense to miss out on these benefits. But all too frequently, job changers get such a raw deal, they would be better off putting their money into a personal pension scheme.

The advantage of a personal pension scheme as a means of saving is that tax relief at your highest rate paid is allowed on all contributions up to 17.5 per cent of earnings (more for the over 50s). For the basic-rate taxpayer this means that every £100 saved costs only £70, and at the top end of the scale the sixty per cent taxpayer has to find only £40 for each £100 invested.

The drawback with putting money into a personal pension scheme is that it is locked up until retirement age, though with the introduction of "loanbacks" on most schemes this is much less of a problem. Your contributions can generally be borrowed back if you need cash.

Undoubtedly, the biggest

problem for employees without a company pension scheme is finding out where to go for impartial advice. The Society of Pension Consultants (Lodge Circus, London EC4 Tel: 01-353 1688) will be happy to recommend one of its members as will the British Insurance Brokers Association (Fountain House, 130 Fenchurch Street, London EC3M 5DJ — Tel: 01-623 9043). Their advice is generally free since they earn commission on any pension policy you eventually decide to buy.

If you want to make your own arrangements, here are some guidelines. Pension policies come in two basic types — conventional "with profits" schemes which are similar to the familiar, with-profits endowment policies, or a unit-linked scheme. With a unit-linked pension plan your contributions buy units in a fund — rather like a unit trust — and at retirement the accumulated value of all your units is used to buy pension benefits.

Both types of scheme pay a pension on retirement, plus a lump sum benefit. The drawback with the unit-linked schemes is that benefits are directly related to fluctuations in share prices. If retirement happens to coincide with a collapse in share prices you will do less well. On the other hand, in the good years, unit-linked policies tend to outperform the conventional-with-profits schemes, sometimes by a substantial margin.

The Pru compares well over 15 years and 20 years while Yorkshire General, a comparative newcomer to the pension field, has notched up an impressive performance over the 10 year period.

A contribution of £500 a year over the last 10 years would have produced an annual pension of £1,832 a year with National Provident compared with a pension of only £1,095 from one of the worst performing companies.

The basic rate taxpayer would have obtained tax relief of £150 a year on these contributions so that net cost over the 10 year period works out at £3,500. At this rate you have to survive only 2 years in retirement to get your money back.

Unlike life policies, you do not have to make regular payments into a pension policy to qualify for the tax relief. You can make one-off

single premium payments adjusting the contributions each year to suit your pocket. Instead of having one policy paid for by regular contributions, you have a series of single premium policies, which gives you greater flexibility but the net effect will be very similar.





## VIEWPOINT

## Government must view all options

By Nicholas Keith  
Sports Editor

If the fighting between Britain and Argentina continues or deteriorates, the Government will order England, Scotland and Northern Ireland to withdraw from the World Cup finals and Spain next month. Of course, sporting issues must take second place to questions of life and loss of life: we cannot play games against a country with which we are at war.

However, the Government seem on the point of demanding a boycott without exploring all the options. Why is not increased pressure being brought to bear on FIFA, football's governing body, by the British associations to seek the banning of Argentina? After all Argentina are the aggressors in the Falklands crisis and there have been called to bear by United Nations resolution 302. Yet Britain, the powerful party in the dispute, are threatening to withdraw, apparently without any suggestion that Argentina should pull out instead, or as well.

Unfortunately, FIFA have a record of complete indifference on political issues. In 1958 Germany were allowed to compete after the Austrian anschluß; indeed they included three

Australians in their first team. The politics of football Argentina have some factors in their favour: they are the World Cup holders; Spain the hosts are predisposed towards them and the president of FIFA, Jóso Havelange, is a South American. Even all avenues of protest should be pursued on such an important point of principle.

Neil Macfarlane, the Minister for Sport, yesterday that he had taken at face value reported remarks by Mr. Havelange that there was no prospect of Argentina being banned. Such a decision is disappointing and unexpected.

The situation however is being kept under constant review and no deadline has been set for a decision.

From the point of view of British football the consequences of withdrawal cannot be exaggerated. But time is against us, as we could be banned from the 1986 finals if the decision to withdraw does not leave the organisers enough time to summon replacement nations.

An decision to pull will be made by Mrs Thatcher and the Cabinet, who should be aware of all the factors and insensitivity over the handing of the 1980 Moscow Olympic boycott does not bode well. The timing of the decision is no easy matter, but let us hope that the Government allow consideration and concen-

## By Norman Fox

Now that the home countries seem to have been given more time to decide on participation in the forthcoming World Cup in Spain, the announcement yesterday of Scotland's team of 40 can be taken with a degree more

confidence.

For Steve Stein, the manager, said:

"As it stands at the moment we are going to the World Cup for sure".

FIFA's international controlling body, however, made it clear that if Scotland, England and Northern Ireland withdraw, they will forfeit places in the competition and be fined.

Mr. Stein has included another centre-forward who may have thought his chance had

been passed.

Now that Rough has matured internationally, Scotland has less worries about their goalkeeping strength. Nevertheless, their second choice, Wigan, has won only four caps and might not have been considered had Arsenal goalkeeper Jennings not been injured.

## By Norman Fox

inclusions. There are 20 players

based in Scotland, 19 from the

Football League and one from

the Conference.

Joe Jordan, of AC

Milan, plays

Rough,

Kennedy, Hartson, Somers,

Robertson, were in the 22-man

party for the last World Cup.

Johnstone's appearance is a

sign of persistence after

being injured so long and it

offers a chance of compensation

for the disappointments of four

years ago when, despite consider

able public support, he was not

selected for a match in the finals. In

fact, Mr. Stein has included

another centre-forward who may

have thought his chance had

been passed.

Now that Rough has matured

internationally, Scotland has less

worries about their goalkeeping

strength. Nevertheless, their

second choice, Wigan, has won

only four caps and might not

have been considered had

Arsenal goalkeeper Jennings

not been injured.

The size of the squad

means there can be few surprises

in the national side.

It is interesting to note that

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and eight

international caps

of the four

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# Choice of Gower good news for Fletcher

By John Woodcock, Cricket Correspondent

The choice of David Gower to lead the MCC side against the Indians, at Lord's next Wednesday, suggests that Keith Fletcher will be England's captain when the Test series against India starts early next month. If that sounds like double-duty, let me explain.

Gower is not yet ready to make an England side into a Test match. However, he is now vice-captain of Leicestershire, a job he could do for England in Australia next winter before throwing his hat into the ring for the full captaincy in a couple of years time. If the selectors had been thinking of Cook, or perhaps Barclay, as Fletcher's immediate successor, they would have had him lead the side in this match.

There might come into the reckoning one day, as might Garton, who was a vice-captain himself in Australia a year or two ago when he captained Balmain, one of Sydney's leading clubs. For the moment, though, Gower has stolen a march on them.

A fortnight ago, when outlining his plans for the season, Peter Gaynor, the new chairman of selectors, gave a nod of approval for the young men of England. They must "pull up their sleeves and take the chance given them by the banning of the team from South Africa". Well, in the first side to be chosen by the committee, three old lions were brought back — Edmonds, Miller and Randall — and Pringle, the Cambridge captain, is the one recruited.

Since Edmonds last played for England, against India in 1973, he has known what it is to suffer a sudden and devastating loss of confidence. This was at the start of last season, when he could

## Gloucester in need of a requiem after all

By Alan Gibson

**BRISTOL:** Worcestershire (10pts) beat Gloucestershire (5) by 11 runs.

With editorial permission I left Northamptonshire at Lord's for Brealey to deal with and repaired to Bristol where there had been a chance of an interesting finish. In this I was not disappointed. At the start Worcestershire were 243 ahead, with two second-innings wickets left. They lost those quickly and Gloucestershire had to score 249, which would have been the highest of the match. However, they had plenty of time and they had Zaheer, so it did not seem important.

It had been talk of "viges" and "depressions" in the pitch, but this is not uncommon when a lot of wickets have fallen for no obvious reasons and one of the most experienced Bristol judges who had been watching throughout regular readers will recall him as the purples Basil — told me that it had mostly been bad bating.

Gloucestershire lost two quick wickets, Stovold was bowled, Sadin caught in the gully and the score was only 29. However, the big left-hander Broad had got his eye in and Zaheer, not without uncertain moments, began to play well. At lunch time 25 overs, the score was 50 for 50, but there had been a similar over from Gifford just beforehand which suggested spin to come, as ultimately, to some extent, it did.

Broad and Zaheer took the score to 106 before Broad was caught in the covers driving Patel. But Zaheer was moving smoothly. Bainbridge was sound and, at 177 for 2, for the Gloucester apprentices were good.

The purples Basil, reluctantly departing because he had to take part in Bradman's Requiem, stated confidently that he would be singing in memory of Worcestershire won.

It had been an absorbing day's cricket, played in lovely weather. I was glad I came, though sorry for Gloucester. He had had a good evening, with whom Gloucester's apprentices were good.

The purples Basil, reluctantly departing because he had to take part in Bradman's Requiem, stated confidently that he would be singing in memory of Worcester-

shire won.

It was the first overs after tea that changed things. Patel

## Sussex unstoppable

Howe: Sussex (24 pts) beat Essex (5) by 10 wickets.

Essex are unlikely to be beaten much more comprehensively this season, certainly in a contest where they were beaten by Sussex yesterday, John Woodcock writes.

The winning margin of 10 wickets in no way flattered Sussex; in beautiful weather and on an excellent pitch they were unstoppable.

In roundings on the loose ends yesterday, in Kent, Ian took three wickets and Le Roux and Green, one each; Phillip held another lovely slip catch, diving to his right, and when Sussex went in to make the 37 they needed for victory, Gould, opening in place of Barclay, exuded confidence.

Sussex (24 pts) beat Essex (5) by 10 wickets.

It was the first overs after tea that changed things. Patel

## Indians' run chase goes unrewarded

By Richard Streeton

**NOTTINGHAM:** Nottinghamshire drew with the Indians.

The Indians dutifully entered into the spirit of things when Nottinghamshire made a late, late declaration and then went about it to score runs much for them. Earlier, the county had won a draw with a worthy rear-guard action before what, in several respects, was a slightly unsatisfactory match briefly came.

The touring team, who needed to average seven runs an over, had 22 from 10 overs, but Gavaskar was run out by Randell, at cover off the last ball of the second over. Wickets fell in four successive overs as the Indians hit out, but Kapil Dev was the only batsman who looked likely to win the game for them.

He hit 40 from 29 balls, including two huge sixes against Hemmings, before being caught at long off. He was fifth out and, with 43 required from five overs, the run chase floundered.

## Warwickshire battle valiantly

By Alan Ross

**DARTFORD:** Kent (7pts) drew with Warwickshire (6).

Set a challenging 343 to win Warwickshire battled valiantly to the end of the innings only to fall by 16 runs with the last pair still in. It was probably the right result.

The pitch was at its plainest, the outfield fast, and the sun, for the third day running, poured from a cloudless sky. At 50, Gavaskar was run out by Randell, at cover off the last ball of the second over. Wickets fell in four successive overs as the Indians hit out, but Kapil Dev was the only batsman who looked likely to win the game for them.

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With 10 overs left the target was 51. Sadiq Din came and went, Humpage was caught on the long-on boundary, and Willis quickly bowled. With five overs left Warwickshire needed 25, Kent, belatedly back in the reckoning, three wickets.

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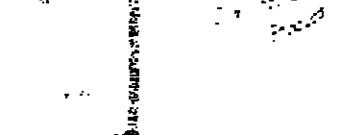
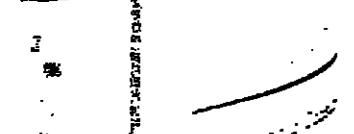
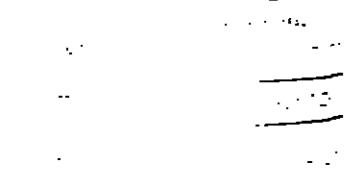
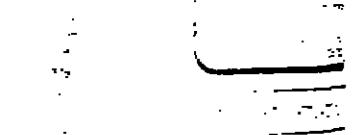
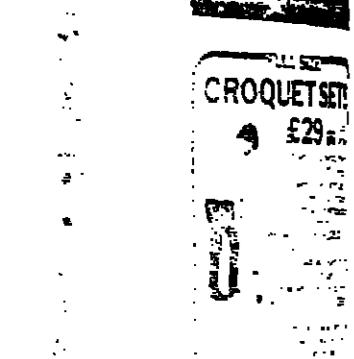
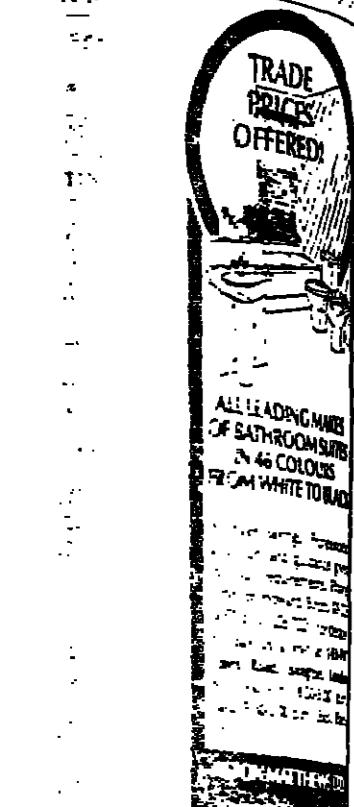
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# Jenkins praise boosts Owen in party contest

By Julian Haviland, Political Editor

Mr Roy Jenkins, foremost candidate for the leadership of the Social Democratic Party, yesterday commended the performance in the Commons of Dr David Owen, who is likely to be his sole rival in next month's postal ballot of party members.

Appearing on Thames Television's *After Noon Plus*, Mr Jenkins was asked why he had allowed Dr Owen to take the principle part for the SDP in the Commons discussion of the Falklands crisis. He replied that Dr Owen had been Foreign Secretary, knew a lot about it and had "done it very well indeed."

Mr Jenkins, who was returned in the Glasgow, Hillhead, by-election in March, added: "It takes a little time when you have been away from the House of Commons, even if you have spent most of your life there, to get back into it, to get the feel of it exactly."

Dr Owen is expected to announce his candidature, and Mrs Shirley Williams her decision to stand aside from the contest in Dr Owen's favour, at a meeting of the SDP parliamentary party at Westminster on Tuesday.

It looks like being a contest almost without a campaign. Dr Owen has told colleagues that, since the electorate consists of party members and not of the public at large, he will not seek to use the press or broadcasting to campaign, and Mr Jenkins is believed to share that view.

But since then Fr Owen's measured contributions to the regular debates on the Falklands crisis, drawing on his recent experience at the Foreign Office, have contrasted with Mr Jenkins's enforced relative silence in the House, and clearly transformed him into a strong challenger.

## 'No misuse' of notepaper

Mrs Thatcher yesterday announced her satisfaction that there has been no misuse of official stationery at 10 Downing Street (Michael Horsnell writes).

Mr Denis Thatcher is said to have used notepaper headed "10 Downing Street" in replying on behalf of a

company he represents to an inquiry from a football club.

In a written reply to Mr Robert Cryer, Labour MP for Keighley, Mrs Thatcher said:

"Members of a Prime Minister's family who live at No 10 are properly entitled to

use the address in correspondence and to make use of the informal uncrested note-

paper".



Ringside view: Two spectators watching the class two pony teams' dressage event at the Royal Windsor Horse Show yesterday.

## Israelis mass on Lebanon border

From Christopher Walker, Jerusalem, May 14

Thousands of Israeli troops equipped with heavy armour were massed on full alert along the northern border tonight as Army pressure mounted on the Government to sanction wide-scale military action against Palestinian positions in Lebanon.

It is claimed that as many as 30,000 men had been moved into position for possible instant retaliation against further Palestinian breaches of the ceasefire arranged last year.

Earlier, Mr Menachem Begin, the Prime Minister, said that since 1977 Israel had spent around £55m supplying weaponry to the Lebanese Christians. It was the first time the full extent of Israel's continuing assistance to the Christians had been made public.

General Eitan said in his interview that the Israeli troops moved to the border were "sitting and waiting".

Within hours of the interview being published, police reported that a bomb had been defused in a telephone box in the commercial heart of Jerusalem. Israeli radio said another terrorist bomb exploded at a soldiers' hitching post in the Negev desert yesterday, causing no casualties.

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## £200m more sought

Continued from page 1

who voted in Strasbourg on Thursday against its continuing use.

In the longer term, the Government's determination to secure a permanent change in the pattern of the budget is certain to endure.

• The British condition that the present one-year offer of £450m would need a "hefty" increase in order to be acceptable is one that Brussels sources today made clear

now to be imminent.

The interview was timed to coincide with growing pressure from the Defence Minister, Mr Ariel Sharon, for Cabinet backing for a military move on a larger scale than the 1978 Litani operation.

General Eitan said it was believed his plans involve "military cooperation" with Christian militia leaders from east Beirut.

Given this intransigence over the figure by the West German Government, British officials involved in the negotiations believe it would be no more difficult to pursue the search for a four or five-year deal than to try to force up the amount of money offered for the one-year makeshift deal.

*"Desertion" explained, page 11*

*Leading article, page 11*

*Land reform must not be an instrument for obtaining party dividends, but a reform of agriculture with the aims of "personalizing the work, respecting the liberty, autonomy, and responsible participation by the peasants", the Pope declared.*

*After returning by helicopter to Lisbon, the Pope met representatives of the Protestant churches, together with Portugal's Jewish and Muslim communities.*

## Team guilty

Auckland. — Fourteen members of Wellington's Eastern Suburbs rugby league club were found guilty of manslaughter over the death of a motorcycle gang leader, Lester Egan. He was killed during a raid on the gang's headquarters by the sports club's members and supporters.

*Central S. NW, Central N*

*England, Midlands, Channel Islands, Lake District, SW, NW Scotland, Glasgow, Central Highlands, Moray Firth, Argyle*

*Sunny periods, some showers later, wind SE, moderate; max temp 20 to 23C (68 to 73F).*

*Wales, Isle of Man, SW England, N Ireland*

*Mostly cloudy, light or sunny intervals, outbreaks of rain in places, wind mainly S, light or moderate, max temp 18C (64F).*

*NE England, Borders, Edinburgh, Dundee, Aberdeen, NE Scotland, Orkney, Shetland*

*Sunny periods developing, the coastal areas and SW, SE, moderate; max temp 15 to 17C (59 to 63F), but cooler on coast.*

*Outer Hebrides*

*Noon to midnight*

*London, SE, E England, E*

*Anglia*

*Sunny periods, perhaps*

*showers later, wind SE, light or*

*moderate; max temp 20 to 23C*

*(68 to 73F).*

*Central S. NW, Central N*

*England, Midlands, Channel Islands, Lake District, SW, NW*

*Scotland, Glasgow, Central*

*Highlands, Moray Firth, Argyle*

*Sunny periods, some showers later, wind SE, moderate; max temp 20 to 23C (68 to 73F).*

*Wales, Isle of Man, SW England, N Ireland*

*Mostly cloudy, light or*

*sunny intervals, outbreaks of rain in places, wind mainly S, light or*

*moderate, max temp 18C (64F).*

*NE England, Borders, Edinburgh, Dundee, Aberdeen, NE Scotland, Orkney, Shetland*

*Sunny periods developing, the coastal areas and SW, SE, moderate; max temp 15 to 17C (59 to 63F), but cooler on coast.*

*Outer Hebrides*

*6 am to midnight*

*London, SE, E England, E*

*Anglia*

*Sunny periods, perhaps*

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*moderate; max temp 20 to 23C*

*(68 to 73F).*

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*Scotland, Glasgow, Central*

*Highlands, Moray Firth, Argyle*

*Sunny periods, some showers later, wind SE, moderate; max temp 20 to 23C (68 to 73F).*

*Wales, Isle of Man, SW England, N Ireland*

*Mostly cloudy, light or*

*sunny intervals, outbreaks of rain in places, wind mainly S, light or*

*moderate, max temp 18C (64F).*

*NE England, Borders, Edinburgh, Dundee, Aberdeen, NE Scotland, Orkney, Shetland*

*Sunny periods developing, the coastal areas and SW, SE, moderate; max temp 15 to 17C (59 to 63F), but cooler on coast.*

*Outer Hebrides*

*6 am to midnight*

*London, SE, E England, E*

*Anglia*

*Sunny periods, perhaps*

*showers later, wind SE, light or*

*moderate; max temp 20 to 23C*

*(68 to 73F).*

*Central S. NW, Central N*

*England, Midlands, Channel Islands, Lake District, SW, NW*

*Scotland, Glasgow, Central*

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